The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896. NO. 39

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly, A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly, P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4 30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23		3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10.46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6 54. arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Till ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime,
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

But in despair I bowed my head—
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong,
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men."

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,
"God is not dead, nor doth he sleep!
The wrong shall fail,
The right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

—*Henry W. Longfellow.*

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACEO.

Something Concerning the Man—Entered the Cuban Service Ten Years Ago as a Private.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

If Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo, of the Cuban army, is dead, as reported, a strong arm of the Cuban service has been crippled, and one of the sturdiest and most picturesque characters in the war has left the stage. Antonio Maceo, a mulatto, entered the Cuban service in the ten years' war as a private soldier. His strength of character, his soldierly instincts and his splendid fighting qualities made him in a few years one of the most capable and trusted major generals in the Cuban army of that day. After the close of the war, brought about by promises from the Spanish government of autonomy for Cuba, Maceo lived for a time on the island, hoping that Spain would carry out her agreement. The agreement was not carried out, and Maceo was sent to the Spanish prison in Africa, from which he escaped in time to enter upon the present war for Cuban independence.

He organized the cavalry service, or the aggressive fighting column of General Gomez's army, and from the first has been, in generalship and in efficient activity and dashing accomplishment, the most conspicuous figure in the campaign about Havana and in Pinar del Rio. Captain General Campos regarded him as the finest soldier in the Cuban army, and as Maceo outgeneraled Campos, who had the reputation of being the best officer in the Spanish army, the compliment was a significant one. When General Weyler took command Maceo carried the war into the provinces that Weyler was most interested in guarding. By a series of daring and brilliant movements he transferred the war from the eastern and central provinces to the western, or into Spanish territory.

The Spanish officers were not averse to making Maceo the conspicuous figure of the war, because in doing this they strove to create the impression that the Cuban army was a mob of negroes and mulattoes, led by a mulatto. But the American and other correspondents soon made it clear that Maceo was at the head of the army of invasion, or the cavalry arm of the Cuban service, because of his admitted capabilities as a soldier. Nearly all of his subordinate commanders, and all the members of his staff, where whites, many of them of the best creole blood and of the proudest creole families.

Another point was urged against Maceo by the Spaniards to the effect that while he was a great leader he was naturally a freebooter and dictater, and that if he conquered Cuba would follow in the line of San Domingo. In answer to this it was made clear that Maceo was not a freebooter, was not inclined to be dictatorial, but was a splendid disciplinarian and obeyed the orders of his commander-in-chief without question. The idea of the campaign to the westward originated with General Gomez, who ordered Maceo into Pinar del Rio, knowing how hazardous the campaign would be. Maceo obeyed, and he accomplished more than his chief expected.

Maceo's death has been reported several times for effect on the population of Havana and other points held by the Spaniards. These reports had an air of creditability because it was well known that Maceo always led his charging columns, but every time the report proved to be false. Possibly the present circumstantial report of his death may be an invention of the Spaniards interested in crippling the Cuban cause; but if he was killed in the manner described the story is not creditable to the Spanish officers. It is stated that the officer in command had a particular description of General Maceo's dress, of the horse he rode and of the staff officers with him. The inference is, sharpshooters were instructed to keep a lookout for the officer answering the description. This was treating Maceo, not as the commander of an army, but as a guerrilla, or very much as if General Grant had obtained a personal description of General Lee, and placed a price upon his head by offering special inducements to his own sharpshooters to kill him.

If General Maceo was killed, as reported, the Cuban army is crippled, but not demoralized, because under Maceo were a dozen splendid fighters, all of them as devoted to the cause as Maceo himself, and some of whom he trusted as he would himself. The generalship of the whole campaign has been that of the commander-in-chief, Gomez, and the war will be conducted on the same aggressive policy as before. The pity of it is that Maceo, who gave himself wholly to the service of his country, is a sacrifice to the pernicious policy of delay in the United States. He fought from the first a furious fight, not on the plan of the old ten years' war, but at such rapid pace that even the best Spanish soldiers admitted that such a war could not last long. Maceo did this believing that intervention would come from the United States and save in a measure the destruction and bloodshed. It did not come, and the man responsible for the delay, responsible directly for the bloodshed and the horrors of the war of the last few months, responsible for the loss of this brilliant general, is President Cleveland. In his message he admits the necessity for intervention, but if intervention is to come why should it not have come months ago and saved Cuba to the Cubans?

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

A Word of Educational Encouragement to Farmers' Sons.

Education is the art of training human beings for the functions to which they are destined. Education is that which develops the mind by the use of certain agencies. It is an undisputed fact that man is educated for good or for evil, and this education follows him to his grave. It is the too free opinion of the people in the civilized world to-day, that only the professionals need education. The opinion of the people is this: 1st, that professionals need an education derived from text books to enable them to perform their proper duty; 2nd, that a mechanic needs a mechanical education, consisting of the models for plans, the correct and accurate workmanship of the duties he is going to perform, but they think a farmer needs no education, and here is where they make a great mistake.

Every child that comes into the world has a right to an education. The dearest interest of a nation is the education of its children.—Edward Brooks.

The success derived from the farms in the twentieth century is going to be accomplished by educated farmers, and not by those who are reared up in the very bonds and bands of ignorance. This age has achieved more intellectual success, and more mechanical success than any preceding centuries. The wonderful inventions that have been achieved crown this nineteenth century with increased glory over all other ages since the computing of time. This may be a bold assertion, but truthfully portrays a glimpse of the achievements that has been accomplished during this century. There have been men who have won great and wondrous victories, and taken trophies, but let education be trampled till in late years it has been looked into and has been extended to a great acme in the civilized world of the present age.

Do not grow up in ignorance. Aim to get an education, and strive to make a headway that can distinguish you in after life, or will mark your success during your short life on earth.

W. M. H.

Christmas Gifts.

Give by all means out of the plentitude of your heart and your purse. Give wise gifts. In your own home circle some little thing, fashioned and designed by your own hands and worked with joyous secrecy, will give more pleasure than anything bought in a shop. To the poor give money, if you do it wisely and know the recipient. To the rich send a card or a bunch of chrysanthemums. To the children—this is a very sweet point—give what you think each individual boy or girl most desires. The gun-desiring boy may not hanker after the symbol of the diluvian navy that anchored on Ararat, and the proud possessor of many dolls may possibly yearn for a growling mechanical bear or a live white mouse. Study your children's wants. Find out what they most wish for and then play Santa Claus to your heart's content.—*Gentlewoman.*

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

DECEMBER.

O, sweetest month of all the year,
When shepherds saw a star appear,
And in Judea one winter morn
Knew by that token Christ was born!

There in a manger's cradle laid,
He smiled, the while his mother prayed,
And wise men brought their gifts to her—
Gold and frankincense, and myrrh—

All for the sake of the Holy Child
Who lay where bins with grain were piled,
Where cattle watched, meek, unafraid,
The halo o'er the baby head;

And angel voices sang that morn:
"Hail! hail! thrice hail! for Christ is born!"

—*By Lydia Avery Coonley, in Ram's Horn.*

The Great Siberian Railway.

The announcement that the great Russian railway from St. Petersburg to the Pacific, across Siberia, is now open as far east as the town of Kolivan, about 1,800 miles from St. Petersburg, awakens new interest in this important enterprise. Its effort will go far beyond the transportation of passengers and freight through the dominions of the Czar.

Our own wheat farmers are deeply interested, because it will open up a vast area as well suited to wheat-growing as our own Northwest; and its completion means that Siberia will be added to the countries competing in the markets of Western Europe to find a market for their grain. There are plenty of American farmers who can recall the time when only the United States and Southern Russia competed for that market. They have seen Argentine, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and India enter the lists, and noted the fall in price, because of the increased supply. The addition of Siberia means a still sharper competition within a few years.

Besides this, the mineral resources of this vast region now opening up are immense, and millions of acres of fine timber will be available for the world's supply. Gold fields may be developed to an unsuspected extent, and various other minerals will, beyond question, add very largely to the world's store of valuable products. A glance at the map suggests the vast possibilities of the opening of this tract to civilization. It is bigger than all Europe, and much of the region through which the new railway passes is fertile soil.

Tours to Florida.

No district in America presents, during the Winter season, so many varied attractions as the state of Florida. Besides its delightful climate, which to one escaping from the cold and unhealthful changes of the North seems almost ethereal, it is pre-eminently a land of sport and pleasure. Along its eleven hundred miles of salt-water coast and in its twelve hundred fresh-water lakes are fish of almost every conceivable variety, from the migratory tribes common to the Northern waters to the tarpon, pompano and others of a more tropical character. Nowhere in all our broad land can the angler find a greater variety of game or better sport.

Here also the most enthusiastic hunter finds satiety. Deer, turkeys, bears, panthers, and wild cats roam at large through the more sparsely settled regions, while birds of all kinds may be found in abundance throughout the state. The more novel sport of alligator and manatee hunting may also be indulged in by the more adventurous tourist.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its extensive forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman and the explorer.

To this attractive state the Pennsylvania Railroad company has arranged four personally-conducted tours during the season of 1897, leaving by special train Jan. 26, Feb. 9 and 23, and March 9. The first three tours will admit of a sojourn of two weeks in this delightful land; tickets for the fourth tour will be valid to return until My 31 by regular trains.

Rates for the round trip, $50 00 from New York, $48 00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-16-6t.

CHRISTMASTIDE.

All hail the glorious Christmastide
With good will fraught, from envy free,
Stilled be the throb of worldly pride;
May gloom disperse and shadows flee!
May Peace, with wide extended arms,
O'er Nations spread her soothing charms.
And, hushing brazen war's alarms.
Her greetings send from sea to sea—
So may it be!

All hail the gladsome Christmastide!
Loud ring the joyful chimes again;
May universal love abide,
"Peace, peace on earth—good will to men!"
Ring clear and sweetly toned as when
They ushered in the Saviour's birth,
Proclaiming to the darkened earth
Eternal light, salvation's worth—
Amen, amen!

TWO CHRISTMAS EVES.

BY DAVID A. CURTIS.

"NOT another word, sir," said old Eben Withers in his usual decisive manner. "I know nothing about the girl, and I don't desire to, but I do not intend you to marry for some years, and then you are not to choose a penniless bride. You are to build up the family fortune, sir, not scatter it. No; I will not listen." And he turned to his morning paper again.

Young Eben said more than his prayers sometimes, and it would not do to set down all he said to himself as he left the room. He was as plucky a lad as there was in seven counties around, but he had always been obedient, partly from a sense of duty and partly because of the genuine love that existed between father and son.

But even young Eben, after he met Miss Mildred, saw things a little differently and would perhaps have used another word than love in speaking of his father. Certainly it did not seem as if his filial love was very strong when he came to tell her what his father had said.

Miss Mildred did not take it well. Young Eben was dissatisfied with the promptness with which she said that she would never forgive herself if she should be the cause of a quarrel between him and his father.

Young Eben looked at her attentively before speaking again, and that was a thing calculated to bewilder a man. You couldn't fully appreciate the beauty of her brown hair with its odd gleans of red and of gold before

"LET US PART IN KINDNESS."

you would be admiring her broad low forehead, full in the temples, rounded and symmetrical as it was. Then a flash from her deep, large, hazel eyes would fasten your gaze for a moment till the perfect complexion and chiseled, classic features would coax it away, and the sweet glory of her face would perplex you so with its multiplicity of charms that you would fall to considering which of them was most to be desired.

All this beauty, which his father had undertaken to deny to him, without even seeing it made young Eben desperate. "Then you want me to marry some other woman," he said.

"No, no! Never!" she exclaimed almost wildly as she threw her arms around his neck and began to sob at the thought. Her quick emotions were not the least of her charms.

And that is why she did not take it well. She would, and she wouldn't listen to either side of the question. Young Eben must obey his father, and he must never cease to love her, nor ever marry any one else. And nothing was ever to induce her to waver in any respect. It was delightful—and somewhat perplexing.

"If you won't settle the matter," he said finally, "I will." This, by the way, was what he had intended from the first.

"Settle it, how?" she asked in some alarm.

"By marrying you," he said, firmly, "but not just now. I will do nothing rashly."

It must be said that the next few months were pretty hard ones for the boy. He had set himself to wait till he should be of age, the next December, not with the thought of defying his father even then, but because he would render his service loyally to the last day. So time went on. His duty was done at his desk in the counting room so well that his father could not complain, rigid taskmaster though he was.

Of course, the birthday came in due time. Birthdays do. In the morning old Eben met him with something like emotion.

"I have looked forward to this day," he said, "as anxiously as you. You have been a good son and I believe you always will be. I am proud of you, and I believe you will live to be proud of yourself. Now that you are a man I want to start you with this. It is yours to do with as you like."

"This" was a check for a small fortune. He took it from his pocket as he spoke and handed it to the young man, who flushed with surprise and perfectly natural pleasure as he looked at it.

"It would be idle, sir, to try to thank you in words for this, or for all your kindness to me all my life," he said. "But I have something else to ask. Even this princely gift of money seems small compared to that. I want you, sir, to reconsider what you said about my marrying. Let me introduce you to the woman--"

The dark face grew rigid. "Let us understand this now," said the father interrupting. "I insist upon your obedience so long as I play the part of a father. I have no legal claim, I know—"

"Don't talk of a legal claim, father," said the son, interrupting in his turn.

"Very well. It is not a claim, but I am still your father, and so long as you continue in my home you are my son. Let me hear no more of this folly. I will never consent to this marriage. Do you understand?"

"I do. God help me!" exclaimed young Eben. "And you must understand me also. I shall certainly marry the girl I love, and I do not change, sir, any more than you. I will obey you in all else, but not in that."

"Then we may as well part now," said Eben, stung beyond endurance by the first defiant words he had ever listened to. "You can have no claim on me henceforth."

"If we part," said the lad, his voice breaking, "let us part in kindness at least. I ask for nothing more." And he stepped forward with his hand outstretched. But the other drew back. "I said you had no claim on me. My kindness was for my son, not for an ingrate. Obey me and everything shall be as it was. If not, go now."

With a despairing gesture the young man turned away, but his father spoke again. "Stop a moment," he said. "You have forgotten your check." And he pointed to where young Eben had dropped it on the table. "I gave you that, sir, before you had defied me. It is still yours.'

"I cannot take it, father," said young Eben, with some spirit, though not defiantly. "You would not give it to me, now, and I cannot receive what does not come from your hearty good will."

"As you choose," said his father. "I certainly would not give it to you now."

And after the young man left the room he picked up the slip of paper and tore it in bits before throwing it into the fire. Then, seating himself at the table, he rang for his breakfast. When it was brought, however, he sat for an hour looking straight before him and finally, leaving it untouched, he rose and went to his office.

"God help your poor father," said Mildred as she nestled in young Eben's arms in the shelter of their new home the night before Christmas.

"Amen," said young Eben. He is poor indeed in his loneliness, but I never can cease loving him."

"It was a bright, happy year for the youngsters, contrary to laws of fiction, for they had love and hope and hard work to fill the time and good common sense to guide them, but old Eben had never relented, and there was a shadow over the little home, happy as it was. One evening late in the year young Eben had come home from his work and settled himself, as his habit was, to study, when he was suddenly interrupted.

"I want to talk a little while," said Mildred, pulling his book away and seating herself on his knee.

"'Good," said young Eben, smiling "but you must pay for my time."

But after she had done that very satisfactorily with a kiss he sat for a long time with her head on his shoulder, saying nothing till at length he said, "I thought you wanted to talk to me, dear?"

Still she was silent a moment, as if it were hard to begin. Then she said, "What would you like best for a Christmas present?"

Young Eben laugh. "It's some time to Christmas yet," he said. "I hadn't thought. Besides, you gave me the most precious gift in the world last Christmas. Anything else would seem very small after that."

"How lovely to say that!" she exclaimed, kissing him again. "And to say it as if you meant it. But that is just what I am afraid of."

This was bewildering. "What are you afraid of?" asked young Eben.

"I think"—she faltered, "that the angels are going to bring you—about Christmas time—a blessed gift, straight from heaven, and I'm afraid you'll love it more than you do me." Then came a flood of tears—happy ones that young Eben was too wise to try to stop.

Old Eben might have softened a bit if he had known about this, but, of course, he didn't. He kept himself well informed about the lad he loved, but proud as he was to see that his son could make his way in the world without help, he was sensitive enough to feel it an injury to his own importance and unreasonable enough to feel his anger increasing week by week. One day when he was more incensed than usual he made a will leaving all his fortune to a distant cousin, Alice Withers, who had come to keep house for him.

When he told her about it that night, a gleam of triumph came into her narrow eyes. It was what she had hoped and schemed for, but her face was grave, and her voice steady, as she spoke in reply:

"You are doing too much for me, Cousin Eben," she said. "I have done nothing to deserve such kindness, and, pardon me for saying it, you are doing a cruel injustice to your son."

It was a crafty speech, for she knew that the old man would resent the charge of injustice, and her eye flashed again when he said harshly: "I have no son. I had one, but he left me. Never mention him again."

And so the breach seemed hopeless, but Christmas was coming again, and strange magic is working everywhere in the Christmas season, softening men's hearts and quickening all impulses to peace and good will. As the year drew to a close old Eben grew weaker and more infirm. Day after day he sat alone. Careless of his business, thinking always of his ruined hopes and eating his heart.

Nothing moved him till that strange magic of Christmastide came. Here, there and everywhere it worked, penetrating even old Eben's mansion, despite the barred doors and reaching his stony heart as he sat thinking of his well beloved son, and of the wife of his youth so long dead.

It was another stormy Christmas Eve. Suddenly he rang for a servant, and sent for his lawyer in haste and within an hour he sat alone again, looking with a happy smile at the new will he had made. "I will go to my son in the morning," he said to himself, "and we will have a happy Christmas once more."

Smiling tenderly he fell asleep in his armchair in front of the great open

HE LOOKED TO SEE WHAT IT MIGHT BE.

fireplace, where the flames were roaring up the chimney. After a time he awoke with a start.

Between him and the fire stood Alice, reading the will he had just made. She was furious with rage as he saw at a glance and just as he started she was about to tear the document in two.

With an angry cry he leaped forward, his indignation giving him a strength he had not felt for months. His cry startled her and with a quick movement she cast the paper into the flames before he could reach her. Then with a mocking laugh she turned toward him.

"Fool!" she began. "Do you think—"

And then she stopped. The shock had been too much for the old man, and he fell on the floor before her insensible.

That night in young Eben's cottage there came a feeble wail, telling that a new born soul had flown in through the storm to the warm shelter of a happy mother's arms. All was well, the nurse said as she brought the lusty man child out, for Eben to see, and the young father's heart was moved with a great yearning. It must not be, he thought, that there should be any anger or hatred any more in the world. Whatever lay in his power he would do to bring peace.

So, when the first excitement was over and he was told that Mildred was asleep and must not be disturbed, he buttoned himself in his great coat and set out in the storm to seek his father's house and ask once more for his love.

The wind buffeted him, and he laughed. The driving snow beat upon him, and he shook it off lightly. Suddenly a paper fluttered along on the gale and struck him in the face, and he instinctively reached up and caught it. Then, stepping under a light, he looked to see what it might be.

Here was magic, if you please. The will that Alice had thrown into the flames had been caught in the roaring draft of the old fashioned chimney and had been carried by the spirit of Christmas straight to the hands of the heir. It was scorched a little but not injured.

Young Eben glanced through it and then noted the date, and with a glad shout sprang forward again. At his father's door Alice met and would have stopped him, but he pushed her aside with a laugh and went straight to the old man's room.

There lay old Eben, weak from his fainting fit, but little the worse for it.

"My son! My son!" he cried out eagerly. "Now I can die in peace."

"Die nothing!" exclaimed young Eben, with a cheery laugh. "God has sent you a grandson and a son tonight. You'll have a merry Christmas yet with me and mine."

And so it was.

A Christmas Trick.

Slyly placing the mistletoe in her hair.

A Christmas Custom in Devonshire

A Devonshire custom is for the farmer, with his family and friends, to partake of hot cakes and cider, the cake being dipped into the cider before being eaten, and then to proceed to the orchard, one of the party bearing hot cakes and cider as an offering to the principal apple tree. The cake is placed in the fork of the tree and the cider thrown over it, while the men fire guns and pistols, and the women shout:

Bear blue, apples and pears enow,
Barn fulls, bag fulls, sack fulls.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Compensation.

Tommy—"How many presents did yer get?"

Jackie—"Twenty-one. How many d'yer get?"

Tommy—"Nineteen. But I'll bet yer I can make more noise with mine than yer can make with yours."—Truth.

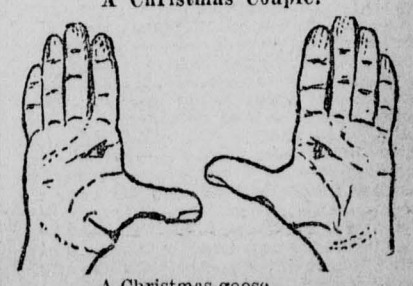
A Sign.

Collector—"I guess the Jones family are going to move."

Landlord—"Did they tell you so?"

Collector—"No; but they gave the man who lives upstairs a flute for Christmas."

A Christmas Couple.



A Christmas goose
And a Christmas gander—
One is named Phyllis
The other Philander.
—Pearl Rivers

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Practical Religion."

TEXT: "Faith without works is dead."—James ii., 20.

The Roman Catholic Church has been charged with putting too much stress upon good works and not enough upon faith. I charge Protestantism with putting not enough stress upon good works as connected with salvation. Good works will never save a man, but if a man have not good works he has no real faith and no genuine religion. There are those who depend upon the fact that they are all right inside while their conduct is wrong outside. Their religion for the most part is made up of talk—vigorous talk, fluent talk, boastful talk, perpetual talk. They will entertain you by the hour in telling you how good they are. They come up to such a higher life that they have no patience with ordinary Christians in the plain discharge of their duty. As near as I can tell, this ocean craft is mostly sail and very little tonnage. Foretopmast staysail, foretopmast studding sail, main topsail, mizzen topsail—everything from flying jib to mizzen spanker, but making no useful voyage. Now, the world has got tired of this, and it wants a religion that will work into all the circumstances of life. We do not want a new religion, but the old religion applied in all possible directions.

Yonder is a river with steep and rocky banks, and it roars like a young Niagara as it rolls on over its rough bed. It does nothing but talk about itself all the way from its source in the mountain to the place where it empties into the sea. The banks are so steep that the cattle cannot come down to drink. It does not run one fertilizing rill into the adjoining field. It has not one gristmill or factory on either side. It sulks in wet weather with chilling fogs. No one cares when that river is born among the rocks, and no one cares when it dies into the sea. But yonder is another river, and it mosses its banks with the warm tides, and it rocks with floral lullaby the water lilies asleep on its bosom. It invites herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and coveys of birds to come there and drink. It has three gristmills on one side and six cotton factories on the other. It is the wealth of 200 miles of luxuriant farms. The birds of heaven chanted when it was born in the mountains, and the ocean shipping will press in from the sea to hail it as it comes down from the Atlantic Coast. The one river is a man who lives for himself. The other river is a man who lives for others.

Do you know how the site of the ancient city of Jerusalem was chosen? There were two brothers who had adjoining farms. The one brother had a large family, the other had no family. The brother with a large family said: "There is my brother with no family. He must be lonely, and I will try to cheer him up, and I will take some of the sheaves from my field in the night time and set them over on his farm and say nothing about it." The other brother said: "My brother has a large family and it is very difficult for him to support them, and I will help him along, and I will take some of the sheaves from my farm in the night time and set them over on his farm and say nothing about it." So the work of transference went on night after night and night after night, but every morning things seemed to be just as they were, for, though sheaves had been substracted from each farm, sheaves had also been added, and the brothers were perplexed and could not understand. But one night the brothers happened to meet while making this generous transference, and the spot where they met was so sacred that it was chosen as the site of the city of Jerusalem. If that tradition should prove unfounded, it will nevertheless stand as a beautiful allegory, setting forth the idea that wherever a kindly and generous and loving act is performed that is the spot fit for some temple of commemoration.

I have often spoken to you about faith, but this morning I speak to you about works, for "faith without works is dead." I think you will agree with me in the statement that the great want in this world is more practical religion. We want practical religion to go into all merchandise. It will supervise the labeling of goods. It will not allow a man to say that a thing was made in one factory when it was made in another. It will not allow the merchant to say that watch was manufactured in Geneva when it was manufactured in Massachusetts. It will not allow the merchant to say that wine came from Madeira when it came from California. Practical religion will walk along by the store shelves and tear off all the tags that make misrepresentation. It will not allow the merchant to say that is pure coffee when dandelion root and chicory and other ingredients go into it. It will not allow him to say that is pure sugar when there are in it sand and ground glass.

When practical religion gets its full swing in the world, it will go down the street and it will come to that shoe store and rip off the fictitious soles of many a fine looking pair of shoss and show that it is pasteboard sandwiched between the sound leather. And this practical religion will go right into a grocery store and it will pull out the plugs of all the adulterated sirups, and it will dump into the ash barrel in front of the store the cassia bark that is sold for cinnamon and the brickdust that is sold for cayenne pepper, and it will shake out the prussian blue from the tea leaves, and it will sift from the flour plaster of paris and bone dust and soapstone, and it will by chemical analysis separate the one quart of water from the few honest drops of cow's milk, and it will throw out the live animalcules from the brown sugar.

There has been so much adulteration of articles of food that it is an amazement to me that there is a healthy man or woman in America. Heaven only knows what they put into the spices and into the sugars and into the butter and into the apothocary drug. But chemical analysis and the microscope have made wonderful revelations. The board of health in Massachusetts analyzed a great amount of what was called pure coffee and found it not one particle of coffee. In England there is a law that forbids the putting of alum in bread. The public authorities examined fifty-one packages of bread and found them all guilty. The honest physician, writing a prescription, does not know but that it may bring death instead of health to his patient, because there may be one of the drugs weakened by a cheaper article, and another drug may be in full force, and so the prescription may have just the opposite effect intended. Oil of wormwood warranted pure from Boston was found to have forty-one per cent. of rosin and alcohol and chloroform. Scammony is one of the most valuable medical drugs. It is very rare, very precious. It is the sap of the gum of a tree or a bush in Syria. The root of the tree is exposed, an incision is made into the root, and then shells are placed at this incision to catch the sap or the gum as it exudes. It is very precious, this scammony. But the peasant mixes it with a cheaper material; then it is taken to Aleppo, and the merchant there mixes it with a cheaper material; then it comes on to the wholesale druggist in London or New York, and he mixes it with a cheaper material: then it comes to the retail druggist, and he mixes it with a cheaper material, and by the time the poor sick man gets it into his bottle it is ashes and chalk and sand, and some of what has been called pure scammony after analysis has been found to be no scammony at all.

Now, practical religion will yet rectify all this. It will go to those hypocritical professors of religion who got a "corner" in corn and wheat in Chicago and New York, sending prices up and up until they were beyond the reach of the poor, keeping these breadstuffs in their own hands, or controlling them until the prices going up and up and up, they were, after awhile, ready to sell, and they sold out, making themselves millionaires in one or two years, trying to fix the matter up with the Lord by building a church or a university or a hospital, deluding themselves with the idea that the Lord would be so pleased with the gift He would forget the swindle. Now, as such a man may not have any liturgy in which to say his prayers, I will compose for him one which he practically is making: "Oh, Lord, we, by getting a 'corner' in breadstuffs, swindled the people of the United States out of $10,000,000 and made suffering all up and down the land, and we would like to compromise this matter with Thee! Thou knowest it was a scaly job, but then it was smart. Now, here we compromise it. Take one per cent. of the profits, and with that one per cent. you can build an asylum for these poor miserable ragamuffins of the street, and I will take a yacht and go to Europe, forever and ever. Amen."

Ah, my friends, if a man hath gotten his estate wrongfully and he build a line of hospitals and universities from here to Alaska, he cannot atone for it. After awhile this man who has been getting a "corner" in wheat dies, and then satan gets a "corner" in him. He goes into a great, long Black Friday. There is a "break" in the market. According to Wall street parlance, he wiped others out, and now he is himself wiped out. No collaterals on which to make a spiritual loan. Eternal defalcation.

But this practical religion will not only rectify all merchandise, it will also rectify all mechanism and all toil. A time will come when a man will work as faithfully by the job as he does by the day. You say when a thing is slightingly done, "Oh, that was done by the job!" You can tell by the swiftness or slowness with which a hackman drives whether he is hired by the hour or by the excursion. If he is hired by the hour, he drives very slowly, so as to make as many hours as possible. If he is hired by the excursion, he whips up the horses so as to get around and get another customer. All styles of work have to be inspected—ships inspected, horses inspected, machinery inspected, boss to watch the journeyman; capitalist coming down unexpectedly to watch the boss, conductor of a city car sounding the punch bell to prove his honesty as a passenger hands to him a clipped nickel. All things must be watched and inspected. Imperfections in the wood covered with putty, garments warranted to last until you put them on the third time, shoddy in all kinds of clothing, chromos, pinchbeck, diamonds for $1.50, bookbindery that holds on until you read the third chapter; spavined horses, by skillful dose of jockeys, for several days made to look spry; wagon tires poorly put on, horses poorly shod, plastering that cracks without any provocation and falls off, plumbing that needs to be plumbed, imperfect car wheel that halts the whole train with a hot box—so little practical religion in the mechanism of the world. I tell you, my friends, the law of man will never rectify these things. It will be the all pervading influence of the practical religion of Jesus Christ that will make the change for the better.

Yes, this practical religion will also go into agriculture, which is proverbially honest, but needs to be rectified, and it will keep the farmer from sending to the city market veal that is too young to kill, and when the farmer farms on shares it will keep the man who does the work from making his half three-fourths, and it will keep the farmer from building his post and rail fence on his neighbor's premises, and it will make him shelter his cattle in the winter storm, and it will keep the old elder from working on Sunday afternoon in the new ground where nobody sees him. And this practical religion will hover over the house, and over the barn, and over the field, and over the orchard.

Yes, this practical religion of which I speak will come into the learned professions. The lawyer will feel his responsibility in defending innocence and arraigning evil and expounding the law, and it will keep him from charging for briefs he never wrote, and for pleas he never made, and for percentages he never earned, and from robbing widow and orphan because they are defenseless. Yes, this practical religion will come into the physician's life, and he will feel his responsibility as the conservator of the public health, a profession honored by the fact that Christ himself was a physician. And it will make him honest, and when he does not understand a case he will say so, not trying to cover up lack of diagnosis with ponderous technicalities, or send the patient to a reckless drug store because the apothecary happens to pay a percentage on the prescriptions sent. And this practical religion will come to the schoolteacher, making her feel her responsibility in preparing our youth for usefulness and for happiness and for honor, and will keep her from giving a sly box to a dull head, chastising him for what he cannot help and sending discouragement all through the after years of a lifetime.

This practical religion will also come to the newspaper men, and it will help them in the gathering of the news, and it will help them in setting forth the best interests of society, and it will keep them from putting the sins of the world in larger type than its virtues, and its mistakes than its achievements, and it will keep them from misrepresenting interviews with public men, and from starting suspicions that never can be allayed, and will make them stanch friends of the oppressed instead of the oppressor.

Yes, this religion, this practical religion, will come and put its hand on what is called good society, elevated society, successful society, so that people will have their expenditures within their income, and they will exchange the hypocritical "not at home" for for the honest explanation "too tired" or "too busy to see you" and will keep innocent reception from becoming intoxicated conviviality.

Yea, there is great opportunity for missionary work in what are called the successful classes of society. In some of the cities is is no rare thing now to see a fashionable woman intoxicated in the street, or the rail car, or the restaurant. The number of fine ladies who drink too much is increasing. Perhaps you may find her at the reception in most exalted company, but she has made too many visits to the wineroom, and now her eye is glassy, and after awhile her cheek is unnaturally flushed, and then she falls into fits of excruciating laughter about nothing, and then she offers sickening flatteries, telling some homely man how well he looks, and then she is helped into the carriage, and by the time the carriage gets to her home it takes the husband and the coachman to get her up the stairs. The report is she was taken suddenly ill at a german. Ah, no! She took too much champagne and mixed liquors and got drunk. That was all.

Yes, this practical religion will have to come in and fix up the marriage relation in America. There are members of churches who have too many wives and too many husbands. Society needs to be expurgated and washed and fumigated and Christianized. We want this practical religion not only to take hold of what are called the lower classes, but to take hold of what are called the higher classes. The trouble is that people have an idea they can do all their religion on Sunday with hymn-book and prayer book and liturgy, and some of them sit in church rolling up their eyes as though they were ready for translation, when their Sabbath is bounded on all sides by an inconsistent life, and while you are expecting to come out from under their arms the wings of an angel there come out from their forehead the horns of a beast.

There has got to be a new departure in religion. I do not say a new religion. Oh, no, but the old religion brought to new appliances. In our time we have had the daguerreotype and the ambrotype and the photograph, but it is the same old sun, and these arts are only new appliances of the old sunlight. So this glorious gospel is just what we want to photograph the image of God on one soul and daguerreotype it on another soul. Not a new gospel, but the old gospel put to new work. In our time we have had the telegraphic invention, and the telephonic invention, and the electric light invention, but they are all children of old electricity, an element that the philosophers have a long while known much about. So this electric gospel needs to flash its light on the eyes and ears and souls of men and to become a telephonic medium to make the deaf hear, a telegraphic medium to dart invitation and warning to all Nations, an electric light to illumine the eastern and western hemispheres. Not a new gospel, but the old gospel doing a new work.

Now you say, "That is a very beautiful theory, but is it possible to take one's religion into all the avocations and businesses of life?" Yes, and I will give you some specimens. Medical doctors who took their religion into everyday life: Dr. John Abercrombie, of Aberdeen, the greatest Scottish physician of his day, his book on "Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord" no more wonderful than his book on "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings," and often kneeling at the bedside of his patients to commend them to God in prayer; Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, immortal as an author, dying under the benediction of the sick of Edinburgh, myself remembering him as he sat in his study in Edinburgh, talking to me about Christ and his hope of heaven, and a score of Christian family physicians in Washington just as good as they were.

Lawyers who carried their religion into their profession: Lord Cairns, the Queen's adviser for many years, the highest legal authority in Great Britain—Lord Cairns, every summer in his vacation preaching as an evangelist among the poor of his country; John McLean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States and President of the American Sunday School Union, feeling more satisfaction in the latter office than in the former, and scores of Christian lawyers as eminent in the church of God as they are eminent at the bar.

Merchants who took their religion into everyday life: Arthur Tappan, derided in his day because he established that system by which we come to find out the commercial standing of business men, starting that entire system, derided for it then, himself, as I knew him well, in moral character A 1. Monday mornings inviting to a room in the top of his store house the clerks of his establishment, asking them about their worldly interests and their spiritual interests, then giving out a hymn, leading in prayer, giving them a few words of good advice, asking them what church they attended on the Sabbath, what the text was, whether they had any especial troubles of their own. Arthur Tappan. I never heard his eulogy pronounced. I pronounce it now. And other merchants just as good, William E. Dodge in the iron business, Moses H. Grinnell in the shipping business, Peter Cooper in the glue business. Scores of men just as good as they were.

Farmers who take their religion into their occupation: Why, this minute their horses and wagons stand around all the meeting houses in America. They began this day by a prayer to God, and when they get home at noon, after they have put their horses up, will offer a prayer to God at the table, seeking a blessing, and next summer there will be in their fields not one dishonest ear of corn, not one dishonest apple. Worshiping God to-day away up among the Berkshire hills, or away down amid the lagoons of Florida, or away out amid the mines of Colorado, or along the banks of the Potomac and the Raritan, where I knew them better because I went to school with them.

Mechanics who took their religion into their occupation: James Brindley, the famous millwright; Nathaniel Bowditch, the famous ship chandler; Elihu Burritt, the famous blacksmith, and hundreds and thousands of strong arms which have made the hammer, and the saw, and the adz, and the drill, and the ax sound in the grand march of our national industries.

Give your heart to God and then fill your life with good works. Consecrate to Him your store, your shop, your banking house, your factory and your home. They say no one will hear it. God will hear it, that is enough. You hardly know of any one else than Wellington as connected with the victory at Waterloo, but he did not do the hard fighting. The hard fighting was done by the Somerset cavalry, and the Ryland regiments, and Kemp's infantry, and the Scotch grays, and the Life guards. Who cares, if only the day was won?

In the latter part of the last century a girl in England became a kitchen maid in a farm house. She had many styles of work and much hard work. Time rolled on, and she married the son of a weaver of Halifax. They were industrious; they saved money enough after awhile to build them a home. On the morning of the day when they were to enter that home the young wife arose at 4 o'clock, entered the front dooryard, knelt down, consecrated the place to God, and there made this solemn vow: "O Lord, if Thou wilt bless me in this place, the poor shall have a share in it." Time rolled on and a fortune rolled in. Children grew up around them, and they all became affluent. One, a Member of Parliament, in a public place declared that his success came from that prayer of his mother in the dooryard. All of them were affluent. Four thousand hands in the factories. They built dwelling houses for laborers at cheap rents, and where they were invalid and could not pay they had the houses for nothing. One of these sons came to this country, admired our parks, went back, bought land, opened a great public park, and made it a present to the city of Halifax, England. They endowed an orphanage; they endowed two almshouses. All England has heard of the generosity and the good works of the Crossleys. Moral: Consecrate to God your small means and your humble surroundings, and you will have larger means and grander surroundings. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." "Have faith in God by all means, but remember that faith without works is dead."

An Eavesdropping Reporter Punished.

Frank Robbins, a reporter of the Cincinnati Times-Star, was arrested at Frankfort, Ky., by order of the Court of Appeals, just after the Walling decision was handed down, for eavesdropping. Robbins was listening through a hole in the Senate floor, which is just above the Judges' chamber. Robbins confessed his guilt, and was fined $5 and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 27.

Review of the Lessons for the Fourth Quarter—Golden Text: Eccless. xii., 13—Commentary.

LESSON I.—Solomon Anointed King (I Kings i., 28-39). Golden Text, I Kings ii., 3, "Keep the charge of the Lord thy God to walk in His ways." As it was the Lord's plan that Solomon and none other of the sons of David should sit on his throne, so it surely came to pass (I Chron. xxii., 9). "Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed" (Jer. li., 29). "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand" (Isa., xiv., 24). Hear our God as He says, notwithstanding all the vain imaginings of rulers and people, "Yet have I set my King upon My holy hill of Zion" (Ps. ii., 6).

LESSON II.—Solomon's Wise Choice (I Kings iii., 5-15). Golden Text, Ps., cxi., 10, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." It is interesting to note that not only the second lesson at the beginning of the quarter, but also the second lesson from the end of the quarter, the one of two weeks ago, had as its topic, "Wisdom." Let it be impressed upon us that "wisdom is the principal thing," not the wisdom of this world which crucified our Lord, but our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, who is "the Wisdom of God." See James i., 5.

LESSON III.—Solomon's Wealth and Wisdom (I Kings iv., 25-34). Golden Text, I Sam. ii., 30, "Them that honor Me I will honor, and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed." He asked only for wisdom, but God gave him wealth as well as wisdom, yet not for his own glory, but that God might be glorified through him, for he sat on the throne of the Lord for the Lord is God (I Chron. xxix., 23; II Chron. ix., 8). Every Christian is in the world for God, and God will give to every child of His all the wealth and wisdom which He sees that we will use to His glory that He may be made known.

LESSON IV.—The Proverbs of Solomon (Prov. i., 1-19). Golden Text, Prov. i., 10, "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." Sinners are after something for themselves at any cost, even the cost of the life of a fellow being if that is the only way to get what they want, but Christ, the Wisdom of God, sought nothing for Himself and voluntarily laid down His life that He might be life and blessing to all who receive Him.

Lesson V.—Building the Temple (I Kings v., 1-12). Golden Text, Ps. cxxvii., 1, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." This temple was, like the tabernacle, a place for God to dwell in in the midst of His people Israel. David said, "It must be exceedingly magnifical of fame and of glory throughout all countries" (I Chron. xxii., 5). The fact that every stone was made ready before it was brought to the building (1 Kings vi., 7) is very suggestive of God's dealings with the believer, making each one ready down here for his place in the building above (Eph. ii., 21).

Lesson VI.—The Temple Dedicated (I Kings viii., 54-63). Golden Text, Hab. ii., 20, "The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him." In connection with prayer and sacrifice the building when finished was given to the Lord, and He accepted it by filling it with His glory. The great temple, the New Jerusalem, shall yet be seen filled with the glory of the Lord, and all the earth shall enjoy its glory. If any believer will by virtue of the blood of Christ present himself honestly to Christ, he, too, shall be filled to the glory of God that Christ may be magnified.

Lesson VII.—God's Blessing Upon Solomon (I Kings ix., 1-9). Golden Text, Prov. x., 22, "The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it." The continuance of the manifest blessing of the Lord upon Solomon depended upon his obedience. Our salvation depends wholly upon the blood of Christ, to which we can add nothing. We never can be more safe than we are by His merits when once we truly accept Him, but our enjoyment of Him and usefulness to Him depend upon our obedience and the closeness of our walk with Him.

LESSON VIII.—Rewards of Obedience (Prov. iii., 1-17). Golden Text, Prov. iii., 6, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." Here again is the Lord as our wisdom entreating us to leap upon Him and never upon ourselves. What He seeks for is, on our part, weakness and helplessness and emptiness, that He may perfect His strength in our weakness and fill our emptiness with His fullness. We can yield to Him, we can trust Him and rely upon Him, that He may work. This is all He asks.

LESSON IX.—The Fame of Solomon (I Kings x., 1-10). Golden Text, Math. xii., 42, "Behold, a greater than Solomon is here." It was the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, for Solomon had nothing great or glorious except as God gave it to him. I often wonder what the Lord would give us of His power and glory, even here, if He saw that we would use it only for Him. We think that we are seeking only His glory, when often perhaps He sees some pride of talent, or knowledge, or scholarship, or denomination, or somewhat that hinders Him from working.

LESSON X.—Solomon's Sin (I Kings xi., 4-13). Golden Text, I Cor. x., 12, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." He used the power and wealth which God gave him to magnify himself and indulge himself and make himself like other kings of the earth. He did not obey his own precepts, but trusted in himself and leaned upon his own understanding. He even set up idols, almost without number, to please those whom he loved more than God, and thus terribly dishonored God and turned his back upon Him. This is written to warn us to let nothing come between us and God.

LESSON XI.—Cautions Against Intemperance (Prov. xxiii., 15-25). Golden Text, Prov. xxiii., 21, "For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty." The substance of this lesson is that wise children make glad parents. No one is wise who lives unto himself, whether in the matter of eating or drinking or dress or in any way.

LESSON XII.—The Birth of Christ (Math. ii., 1-12). Golden Text, Luke ii., 10, "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." While we consider the birth of Jesus as the King of the Jews, and wait for His return as the King of the Jews—though the church is not waiting for that, but to be caught up to meet Him on His way—there is nothing more important than that we magnify Him in these mortal bodies by allowing Him to set us apart wholly for Himself to manifest His life in us, and through us do all He can to bring the good tidings to all people.—Lesson Helper.

Favor a "Curfew Law."

A curfew law is being strongly advocated by the ministers of Williamsport, Md., and is receiving the indorsement of many of the citizens. The Mayor and Town Council will be urged to pass the law, which will stipulate that children under fifteen years shall vacate the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President returned to the White House and attended church a little later with Mrs. Cleveland. He appeared much benefited by his outing, and brought back a number of fat ducks, which he caused to be distributed among the members of his Cabinet and his personal friends. Later in the day Secretary Olney called at the Executive Mansion and had a brief consultation with the President.

The American Federation of Labor changed its headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington.

Captain George Lemon, of Washington, died in Coronado, Cal. Captain Lemon was a native of Onondaga County, New York, was nearly sixty years old and served during the war. He then went into the Treasury Department, and later opened a pension agency. He was the proprietor of the soldiers' paper, the National Tribune.

The litigation over phonograph patents has been settled. Edison concedes the fundamental nature of the gramaphone patents, and that they control the commercial art of sound recording. His patents for improvements are acknowledged as valid.

Sayles J. Bowen, formerly Mayor of the District of Columbia, and at different times Postmaster, Commissioner of Police and Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, died at his late residence in Georgetown, after a long and painful illness.

The Senate passed the Lodge bill to exclude from admission all immigrants over sixteen years old who cannot read and write their native language or some other language. The exclusion does not apply to Cubans during the present disorders in their country.

At Plainfield, N. J., ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr died, after an illness of two weeks, with bronchitis and Bright's disease. He was first stricken after finishing his speechmaking in the late Presidential campaign.

At Ouray, Col., Gabriel Russ, John Antras, Charles Swanson, Charles Anderson and Lewis Jackson were killed instantly in the Virginius shaft. They were placing timbers in the shaft when the cage fell, carrying them with it to the 1400-foot level. The bodies will be brought out through the Revenue Tunnel.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio) offered in the House a resolution directing the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain to secure, if possible, the abrogation of the section of the treaty of 1817, which prohibits the building of war vessels at shipyards on the great lakes.

The Cuban situation was discussed at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; the sentiment was in favor of a conservative policy.

Domestic.

Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller have united for the manufacture of steel products. Rockefeller owns the Iron Mountain mines, and Carnegie the largest steel mills in America.

Sparks from a Christmas window show destroyed an entire business block in Elizabethport, N. J.

Anton Benning, a huckster, on returning home at St. Louis, Mo., found the body of his wife upon a cot in one room and in another that of his step-brother, Henry Kemmerling, both shot through the left temple. It is believed that Kemmerling was in love with the woman and killed her.

The National Bank of Illinois, one of the largest in Chicago, and of which George Schneider is President, has failed. It had a paid up capital of $1,000,000, and has always been supposed to be one of the strongest.

Three masked robbers entered Thomas Fulton's farmhouse, at Pine Plains, N. Y., and, after overpowering him and his two sisters, ransacked the place.

Lincoln Baird and William Gailor, two young men, had been enemies for some time. They met at the mill nine miles from Knoxville, Tenn., and renewed the quarrel, which resulted in a duel. Both men fired several shots and fell to the ground dead.

A mob of white men broke into the cabin of George Finley, a colored man, near Mayfield, Ky., and shot him. He died in five minutes. William Haley, a white man, had accused Finley of stealing corn.

Morris Schoenholz, a convicted firebug, made a statement in New York City that the band of which he was a member had started ten fires in New York and Brooklyn between 1890 and 1895.

Jacob Murer, Postmaster at Garnaville, Iowa, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. Postoffice Inspector Maher had found a shortage of $250.

Mayer Herzog, a traveling man for his father, Abraham Herzog, a diamond broker of New York, reported to the police at Boston, Mass., that $15,000 worth of loose diamonds had been stolen from him.

Jamestown, popularly called "Jimtown," one of the best known mining towns in California, was nearly burned out by fire. Thirty buildings were burned. The loss is $50,000.

The Hon. M. K. Duty, one of the best known lawyers in West Virginia, was murdered in his office at Pennsboro by Cad Collins.

At West Concord, Vt., Mrs. H. S. Tenney celebrated her 101st birthday. Mrs. Tenney was the first woman settler in West Concord. She is in excellent health.

Miss Julia Henderson, daughter of John Leland Henderson, one of the leading lawyers of Mississippi, committed suicide at Bay St. Louis, Miss., by shooting herself through the brain with her father's pistol. Miss Henderson was nineteen years old and a bright girl. A lovers' quarrel was the cause.

President-elect McKinley visited Chicago, the guest of his wife's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley had preceded him. Mr. McKinley was accompanied by his brother Abner, Captain H. O. S. Heistand, Charles G. Davies, of the Republican National Committee, and George B. Frease, of Canton.

Six men lost their lives by an accident in the Holy Cross Mine, at Red Cliff, thirty miles from Leadville, Col.

At Sneedville, Tenn., Maired Hatfield, a relative of the notorious Hatfields, of Kentucky and West Virginia, was hanged a few days ago. With a woman named Haney Jordan, he waylaid and killed Jonas Trail, a dealer in illicit whisky, on March 25.

Moody and Sankey conducted services in the chapel of Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison. Thirty-one convicts raised their hands as a sign that they had been converted.

Mrs. Catharine McNeilly, aged nearly 10 years, died at Lambertville, N. J., and Mrs. Catharine Perry, aged nearly 104, at Lebanon, Conn.

Governor Morton appointed William M. K. Olcott to succeed the late Colonel Fellows as District Attorney of New York. He will hold the office until January 1, 1898, when he will be succeeded by the man elected to the position.

A special election held in the Third Congressional District, Georgia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles F. Crisp, resulted in the election of Charles R. Crisp, eldest son of the former Speaker.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

It is reported that there are a number of cases of scarlet fever in Hill valley.

The first real snow of the season fell in this place on Friday, giving things generally a wintry appearance.

Editor E. R. Stratford, of the *Times*, with his wife and babies, is spending the holidays with friends in Williamsport, Pa.

W. T. Bell, Esq., attended the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Banking Association, of which he is a member, at Pittsburg last week.

Joshua Nolan, whose return from Philadelphia was noted in this column last week, is seriously ill at his home and there are some doubts as to his ultimate recovery.

Bower Shaver left last week for Pittsburg where he expects to secure a cork foot in place of the peg which he has worn for several years, the result of having had his right foot cut off by the cars at the station in this place four or five years ago.

Frank Thompson, who is a student at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., Jay Rummell, who is going to school in Philadelphia, and Miss Lolita Borst, who is attending the Normal college at Huntingdon, are at home on their annual Christmas vacation.

On Wednesday evening last considerable excitement was occasioned by the rumor that a man had been killed at the west end of the railroad bridge below town. Quite a number of persons went to the bridge, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, nearly 9 P. M., to render whatever assistance might be required, but no remains or even bloody marks were discernible anywhere. The next day, W. W. Baker was found to be laid up at his home in this place, the result of being thrown while trying to alight from a swiftly moving train at a locality that tallied exactly with the spot where the supposed man was killed. Mr. Baker sustained several severe bruises about the body, as well as a sprained wrist, but will be out in a few days.

THREE SPRINGS.

Emory Stevens, of Springfield township, was in town on Saturday last.

T. A. Weight, Esq., made a business trip to the county capital last Friday.

C. B. Wagoner, of Shirleysburg, was a visitor in this place on Saturday last.

J. C. Pheasant, one of Cromwell township's successful farmers, was in town the past week.

Jehu Madden, a staunch republican of Clay township, was among the recent visitors to this place.

H. R. Locke, one of Springfield township's successful business men, made a business trip to this place the past week.

Pity a poor young man who parts his hair in the middle, for he has to do it to prevent his mind from becoming unbalanced.

Harry, son of Rev. R. S. Woodward, is seriously ill with typhoid fever, and we are sorry to note, at this writing his recovery is hopeless.

Frank Wible, who is engaged in the profession of teaching, near Mill Creek, passed through this place last Saturday en route to his home in Springfield township where he will spend a week with his parents.

Dr. Campbell, of New Grenada, Fulton county, was a pleasant visitor in this place the past week. Dr. Campbell was engaged with Dr. J. C. Stever, of this place, prior to his locating at New Grenada and made many friends who wish him future success.

Burgess D. G. Doyle has issued public notice to the residents of this borough not to deposit any ashes or refuse matter on the streets. This is something that should have been stopped years ago and we are glad that the officials have made a step in the right direction.

The dwelling house belonging to Amon Greenland, in Clay township, and occupied by Greenberg Wilson, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday. Mr. Wilson had stored his grain in the house and this, with nearly all of his household goods, was consumed by the fire. The family was at the dinner tabe when the fire broke out and when they discovered it the whole roof was in a blaze. The fire is supposed to be the result of a defective pipe which ran up through the roof. Loss about $500 and no insurance.

CALVIN.

Mrs. B. F. Mierley is visiting friends in Huntingdon.

Geo. W. Shoop, of Chicago, was a visitor in this place over Sunday.

Joseph Horton and James Stapleton, of Tod, were visible on our streets on Monday night.

There will be a Christmas tree in the M. E. church at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 24th.

John Bowman and wife spent last week with friends in Huntingdon and Oneida township.

J. Leslie Stever, who has been sojourning in the west the past summer, came home last week looking as if the west agreed with him.

The meeting in the U. B. church is still in progress. Rev. Russell Hyssong, of Cassville, conducted the services in the absence of the pastor.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 and preaching at 10.30 A. M. Epworth League at 6.30 P. M.; leader, Wm. Melcher.

There was a very quiet wedding here last Thursday. Hattie, youngest daughter of Henry Quarry, was married to Edward Feltenberger, of Carnegie, Pa. They left on Saturday morning for their future home in Carnegie. We wish the young couple a pleasant and joyful life.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. Abram Horton is ill at this writing with heart trouble.

William Hunter is visiting friends and relatives in this community.

Preparations are being made in this place to have a grand time on Christmas and New Year's.

Quite a conflagration occurred about noon on Wednesday last when the residence of James Black was totally destroyed by fire. There being no possibility of saving Mr. Blacks' house attention was turned to saving the house of David Wilson which stood nearby. The flames several times communicated to Mr. Wilson's house yet by the brave work of our citizens—men, women and children—the house was saved. Too much praise cannot be given those who worked so energetically to save adjoining property. Mr. Black has the sympathy of the neighborhood in his loss. He had no insurance.

The writer had occasion one bright, calm evening recently to journey to the residence of J. N. McClain to participate in a birthday party in honor of their daughter, Mary. We were met there by the finest crowd of young people that Trough Creek valley could produce, and above all no one can doubt but that we had a "jolly old time," and that we know where to go to spend pleasant evenings. After games and a pleasant conversation, we repaired to the dining room where we enjoyed a fine supper, having everything we wanted from a sweet cake to an apple pie. After spending a pleasant time we started homeward feeling that the evening was certainly spent in a pure, social manner.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

Our schools are moving along nicely.

Wilbur Schock is visiting at the home of R. P. Smith.

E. S. Hammond has engaged in the manufacture of soap.

Frank Wible, who is teaching in Brady township, passed through Hare's valley on Saturday last on his way to Springfield where he will spend a week's vacation.

R. P. Smith killed a porker on the 14th inst. which dressed 560 lbs. Mr. Smith takes great pride in hogs, which are of the Poland China breed.

Hare's Valley Grange, No. 933, held a free oyster supper on the evening of 19th. There were about one hundred persons present. An address was delivered by C. H. Drake on the subject, "Our duty to God, to our Country and to our Order", followed by an address by Dr. Hamilton, of Cassville.

Mrs. William Park, of Smith valley, gave her husband quite a surprise on the 17th, it being his fortieth anniversary. Fifty-three guests were present and had an enjoyable time. After lunch was served the aged men and boys had quite an interesting game of ball. Mr. Park was the recipient of some handsome presents.

Following is the report of Washington school for the month ending Friday, December 4, 1896:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	15	6	21
Average attendance.	11	5	16
Per cent. of "	84	95	90

The following pupils missed no time: Eldon McClain, Denver Smith, Carrie Smith, Beulah Smith.

LOTTIE E. SMITH, Teacher.

LATTA GROVE.

Miles Quarry is hauling coal for a lime kiln.

Michael Stever killed a pig 420 days old which dressed 442 pounds.

The prospects for a white Christmas in this section at prresent are good.

Our merchant has returned from the east, whither he had gone to purchase holiday goods.

Drowned Herself and Child.

Mrs. Josephine Martin, residing near Royer, Blair county, committed suicide by drowning Sunday night of last week in a dam near that place. Mrs. Martin's husband missed her from her bed about two o'clock in the morning and naturally went and searched for her, finally discovering her body in the dam. Not only had she drowned herself, but she had taken with her her two-year-old daughter and both were found together at the bottom of the dam. Before committing the deed Mrs. Martin took off her shoes, and these, together with a nursing bottle, were found on the bank. The deceased was the mother of sixteen children, nine of whom are living. Some time ago she endeavored to hang herself, but in this instance was discovered in time. The woman was unquestionably demented.

A Social.

In pursuance of previous arrangements, Hare's Valley Summit Grange, No. 933, met in their hall Saturday, December 19, 1896, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of a social and oyster supper. At 2.30 o'clock the house was called to order by J. M. Drake, and exercises opened by singing, "Work for the Night is Coming," after which the object of the meeting was stated. C. H. Drake was introduced and spoke on the duty we, as patrons, owe to God, to our Country and to our order. Dr. A. J. Hamilton talked at some length on, "Needed Legislation," after which the audience was invited to the first floor where a table was fairly groaning under its weight of good things. Two of the important features of the supper were the fine oysters which had been secured by H. T. Weaver, of Saltillo, and the turkey which was furnished by M. Brodbeck. The man with the big heart and untiring energy, known as John R. Black, came with ten pounds of roast beef. Of course all the Grangers furnished liberally, as Grangers always do, and in all the supper, as well as the speeches, was a success.

The following Grangers from a distance were present: A. J. McClain and wife and C. H. Drake and wife, of Trough Creek; Dr. A. J. Hamilton and lady, Cassville; R. P. Smith, wife and daughter and Wm. Park and wife, of Latta Grove, as well as many invited guests who are not members of the order. Among the latter were S. B. Green, postmaster at Hare's Valley; Mr. Duvall and lady, Mr. McNeal and lady, and many others from Clay township. In all it was the most enjoyable event of the season, and all who missed it, missed a treat.

* * *

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

Henry C. Weaver, Shy Beaver, and Sallie V. Kensinger, Saxton.

Thomas Brown, Robertsdale, and Elizabeth Stuller, Minersville.

Edward Feltenberger, Carnegie, Pa., and Hattie Querry, Union township.

James Murphy and Alice M. Schmittle, Shade Gap.

John Foreman and Annie E. Murphy, Shade Gap.

David C. Powell and Laura Bell Hollabaugh, Saltillo.

Charles Parson and Mary E. Walters, Tell township.

James H. McCormick, Newton Hamilton, and Rosa Hartman, Shirley twp.

Avery F. Baker and Harriet Benner, Shy Beaver.

George W. Miller, Shirleysburg, and Mary V. McCord, Shermansdale, Pa.

Levi Gates and Ada Dixon, Barree township.

A Christmas Present Free.

As a special inducement to introduce our home paper in this locality, we will during the next 30 days, give to any person who sends us 35c in coin or stamps, a year's subscription to HOME LIFE, a Family Magazine, and a beautiful set of six elegantly chased Nut Picks, in a handsome case, (same as sold by retail dealers at from 75c to $1.25,) by return mail, postage paid. Address SLOCUM & Co., Publishers, Caro, Mich.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

PENNSYLVANIA
Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District. 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

—Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proved by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Banks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. L. HETRICK, Adm'r.,
K. A. LOVELL, Attorney. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

We have the most chotce line of the above goods ever shown in Central Penn'a. Handkerchief, Glove, Tie, Suspender, Collar and Cuff Boxes,

TOILET SETS, ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS,

TRAVELING CASES and BAGS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

GLOVES, FINE CHINA VASES, ETC., ETC.

Our CUT GLASS Department is simply exquisite, the most beautiful pieces you ever saw. We have also a very fine line of Umbrellas for ladies and gentlemen.

We have a few very choice Vases at $6.50, $7, $7.50 and $8, that we will let go at $5. We never had so many beautiful things at reasonable prices as we have this year. Come and look at our goods whether you buy or not.

The Coats for ladies, misses and children as advertised last week will be sold at reduced prices until we are sold out.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

He Works for Us.

We do not rest content with half-way measures. One of the main articles in our Business Code reads: "There is nothing too good for our friends." Hence it is that in making preparations for the Holiday Trade we secured the services of

Santa Claus Himself.

He has stabled his reindeers, emptied his sleigh and will make our store his headquarters for his delightful season. Every evening and Saturday afternoon until Christmas

Santa Will Entertain His Little Friends

From our corner window and distribute his presents with every purchase from our Children's Department, whether large or small. Every Lady Visitor will receive a box of Fine French Mixed Candy and a handsome Calendar for 1897. Bring the children along. Santa will be pleased to see them.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 23, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Remember the poor.

—We wish all our readers a Merry Christmas.

—Chas. M. Stever, of Altoona, was a visitor to Mapleton during the past week.

—D. S. Lynn, shoe merchant of Huntingdon, made a business visit to Mapleton on Monday.

—Miss Carrie Gosnell, of Hustontown, Fulton county, is the guest of Geo. Godard and wife.

—Floyd W. Miller, of Huntingdon, visited Mapleton friends and relatives during the past week.

—William Chisney, of Diamond valley, lost a thumb and finger recently by the premature discharge of a gun.

—Alfred Lamberson and wife went to McKee's Rocks last week to see their daughter, Mrs. William Hatfield, who has been seriously ill since her recent visit to Mapleton.

—The Legislature will be asked at its coming session to pass an act authorizing the abandonment of the old canal from and including the Newton Hamilton dam to and including the Duncan's Island aqueduct.

—It has finally been learned that the cause of the wholesale poisoning of the guests at the wedding anniversary at Angus Stewart's, in Blair county, has been traced to the chicken salad, which had been prepared in a copper kettle.

—When bicycles are put away for winter they should be well greased and inverted so as to rest on the seat and handle bars. Time will cause the tires to deflate, and if the weight of the machine rests upon them it is not beneficial.

—Between the Austrians, the Italians and the French the December term of criminal court has been a very busy and expensive one, and the county pays the costs. It has been the most expensive court held in this county for several years.

—After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—John R. Henderson, of Philadelphia, spent a portion of the past week in Mapleton, being the guest of the editor's family. Mr. Henderson has not been in good health for some time but his stay in the salubrious climate of this mountainous region, we hope, has had a salutary effect.

—Robert H. Vandevander and grandson, of Bellwood, came down to Mapleton Sunday to see some of his old-time friends. His stay was too short to make the rounds but he was given a hearty greeting by those who were honored by a call from him.

—Lizzie Alcott, of Altoona, aged twenty years, in a fit of despondency drank an ounce of laudanum on Sunday night, 13th inst., with suicidal intent. She afterward repented and physicians saved her life. Disappointment in love affairs is supposed to have caused the act.

—While in Newport last week we learned that Harvey Fry, a portion of whose boyhood days were spent in this place, has recently taken unto himself a wife. We extend best wishes to the young man and his partner and hope they may have a pleasant voyage down the stream of life.

—Dear reader, just now when you are musing what remembrance to send your distant friends in this gladsome Christmas tide let us remind you that for the small sum of one dollar per year you can have the ITEM sent weekly to them during the ensuing year. It will prove a letter from home and will be a frequent reminder of your good wishes.

—The officers of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, F. and A. M., Huntingdon, were installed Monday evening. They are as follows: W. Scott Bair, W. M.; Frank Fritchey, S. W.; I. Newton Swope, J. W.; M. L. Shaffner, Sec.; Alexander Port, Treas.; Gen. F. H. Lane, Chaplain; Jesse Summers, S. D.; Samuel King, J. D.; C. C. Brewster, J. M. C.; Dr. C. H. Boyer, S. M. C.; A. R. Leffard, P.; Z. Yenter, T.; R. J. Faust, Representative.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Two of Huntingdon's Well Known Citizens Summoned to Another World.

For the following we are indebted to the *Local News* of Monday:

Street commissioner John Miller, well known as "Honesty," died suddenly Thursday afternoon while employed in rolling Second street with the steam roller. He had been at work nearly all day and was apparently in good health. About half past two o'clok he was observed by George Rolland to shut down the engine and fall on the coal box. He went to him and discovered that he was dying. He called John G. Simpson, who came at once to his assistance, but he spoke only a few words and expired. He was taken to his home, 426 Washington street. His death is attributed to heart trouble.

Mr. Miller was aged about 60 years, and for many years has been the faithful engineer of Fire Co. No. 1. Nothing seemed to give him so much pleasure as to keep his engine in order and he was ever ready to respond to the cry of fire. He has been street commissioner of the borough for a number of years and was a kind hearted, generous citizen, who had many friends among firemen and the public generally who will mourn his sudden decease. Mr. Miller is survived by his wife who has the sympathy of all in her loss.

John A. Nash, former editor and publisher of the *Journal*, died at his home, 327 Mifflin street, at three o'clock this morning, after an illness of a year or more with general debility.

Mr. Nash was born in Huntingdon November 15, 1827, and was in the 70th year of his age. He learned the printing business in this place and founded the Huntingdon *American* in 1855 which he continued to publish until December, 1859, when the *American* and *Journal* were consolidated under the name of the *Journal and American*, and Mr. Nash and Saml. G. Whittaker formed a partnership, which continued until December 13, 1865, when Mr. Whittaker sold his interest to Robert McDivitt. The latter remained in the firm until May 1, 1867, when Mr. Nash became the sole proprietor and continued as such until January 1, 1871, when Joseph R. Durborrow, of Bedford, became a partner and remained until May 24, 1878. Mr. Nash was sole proprietor of the *Journal* from that time until July 31, 1896, when he sold the office to Dr. Z. B. Taylor and retired from business because of declining health.

Mr. Nash had been constantly in the editorial harness from May, 1855, over forty-one years, and no publisher in the Juniata valley was so closely attached to his calling as Mr. Nash. He was a thorough, practical printer, a faithful editor, a successful publisher, and it was because of his assiduity, and the cares and trials incident to his busy life that he was obliged to reluctantly retire to private life and endeavor to recuperate his shattered health.

Mr. Nash was elected treasurer of the county in 1860 and was postmaster of the borough from 1890 to 1894. He was a member of the town council but office seeking was not his aim in life. He chose rather to attend to his business as a publisher because of his love for the work. He was one of the oldest native residents of the borough and has a host of friends in town and county who will regret his death.

He leaves a wife and the following children: Mrs. John McCahan, Smithfield towship, Mrs. John L. Rohland, Mrs. Charles F. DeWalt and Mrs. Thos. R. Walton, all of this place.

Clubs Were Trump.

Milligan Deeter, of Huntingdon Furnace, was arrested on Sunday night for stealing a set of harness and a few wagon wheels from H. D. Reiners and Wm. Rupert, of this place. The arrest was made at the home of the thief by officers Barr, of Tyrone, DeForrest, Westbrook, Rohland and Anderson, of Huntingdon. Knowing the dangerous character of Deeter and his boys, the officers deemed it wise to proceed to the house in a body, and it is well they did, for they had a rough and tumble time. On searching the house officer DeForrest was struck over the head with a billet of wood by one of the Deeter boys, and in the melee that ensued the light went out, which was followed by promiscuous pummelling all around. Mrs. Deeter was wounded on the head, from which the blood flowed copiously. The elder Deeter was finally captured, brought to Huntingdon and lodged in jail. The stolen property was found on the premises.—*Globe.*

—Robert J. Grady, an employe of the Pennsylvania railroad company as track hand, was instantly killed last Wednesday afternoon at Tyrone. He had crossed the tracks, which are numerous in that secton, to obtain some tools, and returning while other trains were passing east and west, he was struck by the engine of the Tyrone and Lewisburg train, which was shifting cars. Deceased was aged 26 years.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Court Proceedings.

Court convened on Monday afternoon, 14th inst., at 1.30 o'clock.

Rules of Court were handed down by Judge Bailey fixing the regular terms of court on the first Mondays of February, May, September and December, and the argument courts on the second Mondays of January, March, June and October.

Stewart Africa, administrator of Jacob Africa, late of Huntingdon, was authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Isaiah Reynolds, late of Cass township, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to H. H. Ashman for $375.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of Charles W. Steele, late of Union township, was confirmed nisi. Property sold to William T. Steele for $1375.

R. K. Foster, Esq., was appointed commissioner to make report on the application of J. W. Wright for an annual allowance of $75 each from his children for their annual support, said children having an estate from a deceased uncle.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of the H. H. Lane Manufacturing Co., was confirmed nisi. Property sold to L. M. Kepler for $4200.

The return to the order to sell the real estate of George W. Cogley was confirmed nisi.

E. M. Wright and W. A. Crotsley, assignees of Levi W. Pheasant, were authorized to change terms of sale.

The return of the sale of the real estate of S. B. Peters, assignee of E. H. Crownover, was confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the report to view a site for county bridge at Spruce Creek. Report confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions be filed before next term, to be confirmed absolutely. Viewers reported against a bridge.

C. A. Zentmyer, William Kyper and W. S. Huyett were appointed reviewers to review a road leading from M. G. Brumbaugh's to Burnt School district in Tod township.

Petition of citizens of Mill Creek for incorporation of the borough. Ordered to go before the grand jury.

The county was ordered to pay the costs in the Habeas Corpus hearing in the Venzelona murder case.

J. G. Spangler, vs. Jere B. Rex. Petition to strike off judgment. Rule awarded, returnable at argument court.

Richard W. Williamson, Esq., was appointed auditor to settle the accounts of the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder for the year 1896.

Order to view and assess damages for land in Spruce Creek township, taken for school purposes from E. B. Isett. Report confirmed nisi. The damages were assessed at $1000.

David Hamilton made an information against Andrew Hicks and his son George, of Coalmont, for the larceny of certain title papers. The trial of the case resulted in a verdict of not guilty, and a division of the costs between prosecutor and defendants.

Arthur Fisher and Stewart Varner plead guilty to the larceny of 500 lbs. of coal from the P. R. R. Co. Upon their representation that it was their first offense sentence was suspended.

Saml. White and Chas. M. Hampton were indicted for assault and battery upon John M. Starr, postmaster at Orbisonia. Hampton was acquitted and White convicted.

Edward Wagner and Lorain Wagner were indicted and tried for assault and battery upon Frank Swope, a P. R. R passenger brakeman. Verdict, guilty as to Edward Wagner, not guilty as to Lorain.

Oscar Embolm plead guilty to the crime of forgery.

Allen Ritz, a tramp, plead guilty to the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and his companion, an ex-reformatory boy, was convicted of the same offense.

David Keith was acquitted of the charge of adultery upon information made by Maggie Bell.

Milligan Deeter plead guilty to the charge of breaking and entering the barn of H. D. Reiners and taking therefrom a set of buggy harness and fly nets. He also plead guilty to the larceny of a pair of wagon wheels from J. W. Rupert.

Edward Smith, who was indicted upon two counts, one for attemtping to discharge a firearm with intent to kill H. G. Robinson, and the second for wantonly pointing a firearm, was found not guilty as to first count but guilty as to second count.

Three Austrians from Tyrone Forges were found guilty of aggravated assault and battery upon a companion.

The grand jury ignored the following bills:

Com. vs. Lewis Snack, assault and battery. Leonard Stell, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Allen Ritz, Geo. Sweeny and Geo. M. Bloom, breaking and entering.

Com. vs. A. Welsh, assault and battery with intent to commit a rape.

Com. vs. H. D. Robinson and Chalmers Robinson, assault and battery.

Com. vs. Harry Cassatte, larceny.

Com. vs. Andrew J. Wigaman, larceny.

The Robertsdale homicide case was taken up Thursday. Saturday afternoon all cases on the civil list were continued and the jurors for the second week notified that they need not attend. The case was resumed Monday morning and at this writing is still in progress.

—David Myers, a native of this county, died at his home in Indiana county on the 11th inst. He is survived by his aged wife and three children.

—Darius Wilson, a well known citizen of Warriorsmark township, died Friday afternoon, of consumption. He was aged about 60 years, and leaves a wife and family.

Called the Bluff.

Some of the daily newspapers are printing a story of Loring A. Robertson, the wealthy sole leather tanner who died some years ago, which tells how he promptly killed a strike. He sent several men, who applied to him for work, to the Cold Springs, (N. Y.) tannery. A little later, his superintendent wrote that some of these men would not join the union. Mr. Robertson replied: "'They can join or not, just as they like, and he refused to parley. In due time, Mr. Robertson was informed that the new men must be discharged or the unionists would strike. 'Bring me the Cold Spring account,' said Mr. Robertson to his head bookkeeper. Turning the pages rapidly, he called the man who had brought him the message from fellows. 'Do you see that?' he exclaimed. 'For years I have been running the Cold Spring tannery at an annual loss of some $20,000, and why? Because I did not want to shut down the place where I learned my trade, and discharge old employees, some of whom worked at my side. Now you threaten to shut down the place; very well. The new men will not be compelled to join the union.' The man was frightened by his employer's demeanor and hastened back to Cold Spring to tell his fellows that they had made a mistake. 'Notify the superintendent at Cold Spring,' said Mr. Robertson to his secretary, 'to send all the machinery, the hides and the leather to the Hornellsville tannery.' Summoning the man who had charge of his insurance business Mr. Robertson said: 'As quickly as possible, cancel all policies on our Cold Spring property, the tannery, the houses, the school and the church.' The man looked at Mr. Robertson in surprise. 'I mean what I say.' This emphatically. Word came shortly from the Cold Spring superintendent that the machinery, and the hides and the leather had all been removed. 'Now,' was the order, 'send the men at Cold Spring to me. Notify the others that they are discharged and tell them to vacate their houses at once.' A delegation came to New York and pleaded with Mr. Robertson to keep them and not to turn them from the only homes they had ever known. Their pleadings were in vain. Disconsolate, they returned and removed their few effects to the village. Once more summoning his insurance man, Mr. Robertson inquired: 'Have all the Cold Spring policies been cancelled?' 'They have.' A final order was dispatched to the Cold Spring superintendent. 'Burn all the buildings and report to me here.' Within a few hours, tannery, dwelling houses, school and church were smouldering ruins."

—H. H. Woodal, former editor of the *Fulton Democrat* and the *Franklin Review*, died at his home in Chambersburg, on Monday of last week. Deceased was prominent in Grand Army circles and was an able Christian gentleman. He was aged about 60 years and leaves a wife and five children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father. We extend sympathy to the bereaved.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1896, by S. W. Kimmel, W. W. Heaton, George Sleeman, R. W. Hudson, M. Scott McNeil, and D. E. McClain, under the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Saltillo Telephone Company," the character and object of which are to establish and maintain a telephone line from the Borough of Saltillo via Cassville to the Borough of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, Pa., and from the Borough of Cassville to the Borough of Saxton, in Bedford county, Pa., and from the Borough of Saltillo to the Borough of Shade Gap via Orbisonia, and from Broad Top City, in Huntingdon county, Pa., to the Borough of Hopewell, in Bedford county, Pa., and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

THOS. F. BAILEY,
Dec. 2-3t. Solicitor.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Ready for Business.

With a very active, energetic workingman, or a man of business, a cane or crutch is a sign of some infirmity, but he will have to use one or both if sciatica sets in and disables his hip. Worse than all this, he may be bed-ridden for a long time, and still worse, may be obliged to resort to surgical treatment. Why all this should be endured when the trouble can be easily cured must be because he don't know that St. Jacobs Oil, the great remedy for pain, is a special cure for this very much dreaded malady. It has proved itself the most soothing and penetrating remedy for reaching the sciatic nerve and effectually curing its agonies that has perhaps ever been tried.

The annual report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner shows that the receipts were over $3,000,000 larger this year than 1895.

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap is not an imitation. It is original. The only soap that floats, contains Borax and is 100 per cent. pure. It is worthy of a trial. Every lady who tries it continues its use. Red wrapper.

In Jeannette, Penn., a burglar could get no money from the lady of the house, so he cut off her hair and took it away with him.

$200 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Hope

Returns to the heart of the victim bound in the chains of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh, when blood is enriched and purified by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

WHEN USED INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa; Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

Hotel ARAGON Atlanta, GEORGIA.

Most uniform climate in United States. Every modern improvement. Perfect cuisine and service. Send for Circular and Rates.

A WELL DRILLER

of thirty years' experience in the Eastern States, and who is well known from Maine to Florida, writes us in reference to one of our machines he bought: "It is the nearest perfection I have yet seen. If I want another machine for big work I should have another of yours!" Circulars free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE DINGLEY BILL DEAD.

Republican Senators Abandon Hope of Tariff Legislation.

EXCITING DAY IN THE SENATE.

A Brief Resurrection of the House Measure Conclusively Demonstrated the Futility of Attempting to Pass a Protection Law at This Session---A General Political Debate Started by Mr. Vest.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The United States Senate on Wednesday heard one of the most dramatic debates in its history. Such men as Sherman, Teller, Gorman, Aldrich, Vest, Chandler, Frye, Allen, Hale, Platt and Mills occupied the foreground. It was a full and frank discussion of many of the great questions of the day, by men who have just come out of a National contest in which their interest was intense. Out of all the cross-fire and recrimination came a definite forecast of policy from the leading elements of the Senate.

Not only were the lines laid down on tariff and finances but the debate partook of all the pent up feeling resulting from the recent National contest. Often it was dramatic in its intensity and at all times absorbingly interesting to the crowded galleries and intent body of Senators. Political differences came in for a fair share of attention,

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

(The Maine Congressman after whom the Dingley bill is named.)

and the names of Messrs. McKinley and Bryan were often heard. President Cleveland also received attention. Mr. Allen declared that the President was a Republican who rejoiced with Republicans over their recent mutual victory.

Mr. Sherman, speaking for his Republican associates, declared that all possibility of passing the Dingley bill was at an end, and that it would be abandoned.

Mr. Teller, speaking for the Silver Republicans, said that he was not ready to concede the support of this element to the coming tariff bill, and that the measure would have to take its chances through its inherent merits of winning votes from that quarter.

Mr. Gorman, speaking for the Democratic side of the chamber, conceded for the first time that the Republican Senators would have a clear majority after March 4 next, and announced that there would be no opposition from the Democratic side to the passage of the tariff bill, beyond a demand for adequate time to discuss it.

Since Congress reassembled intense feeling on political matters has been latent among the Senators. Mr. Vest gave the opportunity for free and open statement by calling up the Dingley bill for the purpose of making a speech against the protective system. It was in his characteristic style and bitterly personal. Mr. Vest took occasion to arraign the Republican party for alleged corruption in the St. Louis Convention. A general debate followed, and leading Senators expressed the opinion that the Dingley bill could not be passed. Mr. Sherman spoke earnestly about the need of legislating to provide more revenue. Mr. Teller declared that nobody in the Senate expected the Dingley measure to pass. Both Teller and Gorman made insinuations against the methods of the Republican party in carrying the last election.

Senator Teller, now the recognized leader of the Populists in the chamber, intimated that he would not support a Republican tariff measure. He accused the Republicans of having framed the Dingley bill with the full knowledge that it could not pass, and of endeavoring to fool people by presenting a bill for political purposes which they had no desire or intention to enact into law. This statement was promptly repudiated by half a dozen Senators, but Mr. Teller's challenge served to bring out the fact, which was first admitted by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, that there are not now and never were enough supporters of the Dingley bill in the Senate to pass it.

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that the Senate and country would take notice, from the statements made by Senators Gorman and Teller, of the difficulties under which the Republican party in the Senate labored.

Mr. Gorman—"You have succeeded—I will not say how—in having the responsibility. But you know that you cannot accomplish anything substantial at this session of Congress. You ought, therefore, to stop this discussion and prevent the upturning of the business interests of the country."

The Republican leaders quickly saw their opportunity to get rid of a troublesome burden. There was a hurried whispered consultation between Senators Sherman, Aldrich, Hale and Morrill, and Senator Sherman rose and said that in view of the statements that had just been made as to the impossibility of passing the Dingley bill, the Senate ought not to waste any more time over it. This definitely shelves the Dingley bill, and all prospects of tariff legislation during the present session.

New Interstate Commissioner.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, vice W. G. Veazey, resigned,

Killed His Father.

Luigi Jurio, insane, beat his father to death with a club at Vineland, N. J., because he had begun to doubt his son's claim that he is the Messiah.

THE LABOR WORLD.

London has 411,300 workingwomen.

Suodes, Ohio, is to have a co-operative mine.

St. Louis iron workers won a two years' strike.

The St. Paul (Minn.) hackmen have a union.

Minnesota barbers will hold a State convention.

Des Moines, Iowa, has a co-operative association.

New York book and job printers want the nine-hour day.

Mexican typesetters get sixty-two and a half cents to $1 a day.

Rochester (N. Y.) Central Labor Union demands three-cent fares.

Chicago carpenters won a strike against a cut from thirty-five to twenty-five cents an hour.

Men whose cars have flat wheels are suspended by the Detroit Street Railway Company.

A Rochester (N. Y.) lyceum has been organized to debate upon matters of interest to workingmen.

Brooklyn Central Labor Union will try to prevent the establishment of printing and other plants in the penitentiary.

Nashville (Tenn.) Federal labor unions don't want Pinkertons in that State. The delegate to the Federation Convention was ordered to vote for the $1,000,000 defence fund.

The Shengo and Lawrence glass plants, Newcastle, Penn., both resumed operations after an idleness of six months. There are more than 1200 men employed in the two works.

Ohio barbers held a State convention. They will demand the creation of a State Board of Examiners, before whom applicants for barbers' licenses must prove three years' apprenticeship.

The ex-foreman of the composing room of the Superior (Wis.) Telegram has sued the union for not accepting him as a member since the office has been unionized. He places damages at $2000.

The Federation of Labor of the State of Minnesota calls upon the working people of that State to organize both on economical and independent political lines for the purpose of establishing the co-operative commonwealth.

Cranberry picking is performed by the children of Dennisport, Cape Cod, Mass., every fall, and this season the thirty-three pupils of the Dennisport Grammar School earned an aggregate of $1072.91, an average of $32.51 apiece.

Milwaukee, Wis., is to have a labor exchange. A person producing an article of value to others can deposit and get a warehouse receipt, with which he can secure some other article of equal value that has been deposited by some other producer.

The Garment Workers' Union, of St. Paul, Minn., is not having success in its endeavor to persuade the lady superior of the House of the Good Shepherd in that city to refrain from competing with the girls of the union and thereby reducing prices and wages. The garment workers complain that they cannot make an honest living on the prices made by that institution, and contend that in the end they, too, may be forced into the House of the Good Shepherd if that institution continues its severe competition.

CYCLING NOTES.

Several letter carriers in Madrid, Spain, have been provided with bicycles.

An import duty of $12.50 a machine is levied on bicycles entering Russia.

The Illinois division of the L. A. W. is aiming for a membership of 10,000.

Pennsylvania expects soon to be represented in the L. A. W. by 12,000 members.

An extensive export business in bicycle parts is reported by the American trade.

Cyclists in New Jersey are looking for more good roads legislation this winter.

The crack ten-mile rider Linton was beaten in the late New York tournament by a man on the chainless wheel.

Street car lines in San Francisco are experimenting with devices with which to transport bicycles for the regular five-cent fare.

The manufacture of tools and machinery especially designed for making parts of bicycles has in itself grown to be a vast industry.

When the weather becomes too cold for comfortable riding in the ordinary cycling dress, a newspaper placed between the sweater and undergarment will be found to be an excellent chest protector.

A tour of the bicycle schools will disabuse any one of the impression that interest in cycling is falling off, or that every one has learned to ride. Many academies are doing a large business for this season of the year.

A cycle club in Adelaide, Australia, has offered a prize of $2500 for a race to be run on January 20. This places the Austral, which heretofore has been the largest single prize event, in the shade, for its value is $1750.

All the wheels will have barrel hubs next season, although some of the makers are not yet convinced of the advantage of them. They will offer them, however, because, as they say, riders have been made to believe they are the best.

A company has been formed in London for the purpose of catering to the wants of cyclists, not by furnishing them supplies and accessories, but to stable and groom their machines. The cyclist leaves his machine at one of the depots, and when he wants to return home to his dinner he merely rings up a messenger boy of the company and has his wheel brought round to him. It is a good thing, and the Cockneys are pushing it along.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Governor-elect Steuenberger, of Idaho, never wears a collar.

The Prince of Wales is said to have killed 1500 rabbits recently in a single hunt.

Cardinal Hohenlohe is the one hundred and fifteenth Cardinal to die since Leo XIII became Pope.

Lord Salisbury congratulated the Spanish Ambassador in London on the report of General Maceo's death.

It appears that Li Hung Chang has been fined $36,400 for going into one of the royal parks of China without a permit.

It is announced that John D. Rockefeller is perfecting plans to invest $10,000,000 in rolling mills at Chicago with which to fight the steel rail trust.

The great-great-grandchildren of Sir Walter Scott are seven in number and four of them boys. The eldest, Walter Joseph, is now in his twenty-first year.

The German Emperor has the reputation of being an excellent marksman. It is estimated that during his career as a sportsman he has killed 25,372 head of game.

Ruskin has spent in good deeds a fortune of more than $750,000, and his present income depends almost wholly on the royalties of a recent popular edition of his works.

OLNEY ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

Says the Power to Recognize the Republic Rests in the Executive.

DEPRECATES SENATE RESOLUTION

The Secretary of State Contends That Cleveland Will Not Obey the Senate's Wishes Concerning Cuba --- Says the President is Outside Congressional Control in Matters Relating to Belligerency

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—A new and overshadowing phase was given to the Cuban question by Secretary of State Olney's formal declaration, to the effect that even if the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba should be passed by both houses of Congress over the President's veto it would not be operative as a law of the land, and hence not binding on the Executive, but would be simply an expression of Congressional sentiment and "important only as advice voluntarily tendered to the Executive."

Secretary Olney's contention is that the power to recognize the independence of Cuba is under the Constitution solely an Executive prerogative whose exercise rests exclusively with the President, and hence does not come within the province of Congress.

Secretary Olney, being asked his opinion as to the nature and effect of the proposed resolution recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba, said:

"I have no objection to stating my own view of the resolution respecting the independence of the so-called republic of Cuba, which it is reported is to be laid before the Senate on Monday.

"Indeed, as there are likely to be serious misapprehensions regarding such resolution, both in this country and abroad, and as such apprehensions may have injurious results of a grave character, it is, perhaps, my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the Senate, can probably be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the Senate, and if passed by the House of Representatives can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the House.

"The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent State rests exclusively with the Executive. A resolution on the subject by the Senate or by the House, or by both bodies or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation, and is important only as advice of great weight voluntarily tendered to the Executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions.

"The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions, both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this Government to afford such citizens due protection.

"But except in these ways, and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the executive to revise conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolutions will be without effect and will leave unaltered the attitude of this Government toward the two contending parties in Cuba."

Mr. Olney's statement has given rise to a marked difference of opinion among public men and constitutional lawyers. While some agree with Secretary Olney, many others stoutly maintain that though the President has the power to recognize the independence of Cuba, such power is not exclusive in him, but may also be exercised by Congress, and that if Congress should pass the Cameron resolution over an Executive veto it would become a law, which the President would be constitutionally bound to obey and to enforce.

It is a vital question of Executive prerogative, and Secretary Olney's statement leaves little room for doubt that if forced to an issue by Congressional action it may lead to a serious conflict between the President and Congress and thus add a new phase to the Cuban situation.

MADRID IS INDIGNANT.

Press and People Violently Resent the Action on Cameron's Resolution.

The excitement in Madrid and elsewhere in Spain caused by the receipt of the news of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate in deciding to report in favor of the independence of Cuba was intense.

A wave of popular indignation swept over the whole country, and the bitter feeling against the United States has been greatly intensified. There is no denying the fact that popular feeling is in favor of boldly defying the United States and notifying the American Government that Cuba will be retained by Spain if it takes her last dollar and the last man to uphold her sovereignty.

FIRE DESTROYS A FAMILY.

Father, Mother and Three Children Perish in Flames.

A family of five persons—father, mother and three little children—were burned to death in a fire, which also destroyed their home, a four-story brown stone dwelling, overlooking East River at No. 514 East Fifty-eighth street, New York City. The dead are: Aaron Goldsmith, forty-five years old, father; Kotilda Goldsmith, thirty-three years old, mother; Bertha Goldsmith, ten years old, daughter; Harry Goldsmith, eight years old, son; Frank Goldsmith, six years old, son.

The fire had gained a great headway before the engines began to arrive, and it was plain that nothing could be saved. The firemen were told that the Goldsmith family were inside of the building and in danger of being burned to death.

As soon as an entrance could be forced through the flames and blinding smoke several firemen entered the first story and were horrified to distinguish the outlines of the five members of the family in various parts of the front room. The clothing was almost entirely burned from their charred bodies.

The fire had its origin in the overturning of a tall piano lamp, which one of the children in play must have fallen against. The Goldsmith family, which was one of considerable means, owned and occupied the residence alone.

The only other person in the house at the time of the fire was Mary Rosen, a domestic, who saved her life by jumping out of a second story window. She was uninjured.

A FAIR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

The Distinction Achieved by a Young Lady in Nebraska.

Miss Estelle Mae Davisson, who was recently elected to the office of County Attorney in Brown County, Nebraska, is one of the best and one of the brightest lawyers in the northwestern section of the State. Miss Davisson is a native of Iowa and has not yet

MISS ESTELLE M. DAVISSON.

reached the age of twenty-three. She imbibed her first notion of law on her father's knee. Miss Davisson is an able lawyer and a graduate of Michigan University. She attended the public schools of Sibley, Iowa. In 1886 she came to Long Pine, Neb., her present home, and finished her secular education in the high school. In 1894 she entered the law department of the State University at Lincoln, and two years later came out of it a full-fledged lawyer. She was nominated as a fusion candidate and won easily. Miss Davisson is the only woman in Nebraska, perhaps in the country, that has been elected to the position of County Attorney.

DEATH OF SALVINI.

The Distinguished Actor Dies in Florence, Italy.

Alexander Salvini, actor and son of the celebrated Italian tragedian, Tomosso Salvini, died a few days ago at Florence, Italy. Mr. Salvini had been suffering for several months with an organic trouble. A few months ago Mr. Salvini married Miss Maud Dixon, the leading woman of his company, who was at his bedside when he died.

ALEXANDER SALVINI.

Alexander Salvini was born in Rome on December 31, 1861. In 1881 he came to America with Chas. Chizzolu, the manager of Rossi's American tour. Young Salvini settled in New York and studied English, so that he could speak it on the stage.

BIG GROWTH IN EXPORTS.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics Shows a Wonderful Increase.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of November, 1896, and during the eleven months ending November 30, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, was as follows:

November, 1896, $109,091,937; 1895, $87,312,581. Eleven months ended November 30, 1896, $838,680,369; 1895, $739,468,300. In November, 1896, the exports exceeded the imports by $59,053,885. In November, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $23,967,754. During the eleven months ended November 30, 1896, the excess of exports over imports was $266,086,709, and the excess of imports over exports for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $7,137,281.

In November, 1895, the imports of gold exceeded the exports $6,924,248, and during the eleven months ended November 30, 1896, the excess of imports over exports was $43,860,498. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the eleven months ended November 30, 1896, was $44,985,015.

SIX BALLS IN HIS HEART.

Pat Coughlin Legally Shot to Death Near Where He Committed Murder.

Pat Coughlin was executed in Rich County, Utah, for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Dawes and Constable Stagg in July, 1895.

Coughlin chose shooting as the manner of death. He was pinioned, blindfolded and seated on a chair at a spot near where the murder had been committed, and six deputies fired simultaneously, aiming at the heart, over which a piece of white paper was fastened. Every bullet pierced the mark and death was instantaneous. Coughlin was about twenty-five years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and went to Utah when quite young.

OUR CONSULATE UNDER GUARD.

The Havana Authorities Take Precaution to Prevent Attack.

The United States Consulate-General in Havana, Cuba, is under a special guard of armed policemen.

This precaution is taken by the Spanish authorities owing to the fear that the indignation expressed by Spanish sympathizers against the United States would find vent in an attack upon the Consulate.

CUBA'S FREEDOM WANTED

Cameron's Resolution to Recognize the Island's Independence Approved.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES.

Unanimous Decision to Report in Favor of the Passage of a Joint Resolution to Recognize the Independence of the Cuban Republic---Action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by a practically unanimous vote ordered a favorable report to be made to the Senate on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba. A verbal change was made in the text of the resolution, so that, as finally agreed upon, it reads as follows:

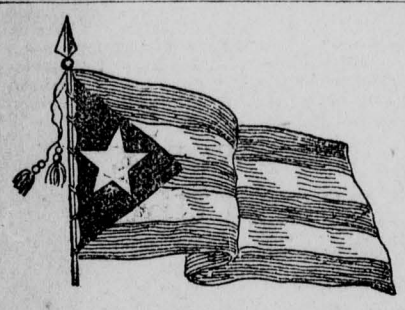
"Resolved, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby acknowledged, by the United States of America.

"Section 2. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

Secretary Olney, who had been requested to appear before the committee by Senator Sherman, was present for one hour, and laid before the committee all of the information in the possession of the State Department.

He stated to the committee very fully the policy of the Administration and the reasons that actuated it in its present attitude toward the insurrection in Cuba.

No member of the committee is willing to make any statement as to what Mr. Olney said, each one looking upon his statement as



FLAG OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

a confidential matter between the Secretary and the committee. Sufficient is known, however, to show that Mr. Olney laid before the committee the information received from Consul-General Lee and other sources that has been steadfastly kept from the general public. Mr. Olney also declined to give the press any particulars of the conference.

Mr. Olney's argument did not appear to have much weight with the committee, if it was against the passage of the resolution, for immediately upon his withdrawal the resolution was laid before the committee for action. There was no yea and nay vote, but the resolution was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

The only point of difference was as to whether the action of the committee should be made public immediately or withheld for three days. One Senator thought action of any sort should be postponed until after the holidays, but the will of the majority prevailed that there was practical unanimity in the vote. Senators Gray and Daniel were both absent, but it is said that both of them are favorable to the action taken by the committee.

Senator Cameron was instructed to prepare the report that will be submitted to the Senate. As a matter of fact, the report was written and was submitted to the committee Friday morning.

It is looked upon as an exceedingly strong document, and goes into the diplomatic history of the United States very fully to show our policy in the matter of recognizing new States.

Some few additions and alterations were suggested by other members of the committee, but the report as drawn by the Senator is practically complete.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

The Most Violent the Country Has Ever Experienced.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—An earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in this country, has shaken every shire from Durham to Surrey and from London to the Welsh coast. The disturbance was first noticed at about 5.30 Thursday morning. It lasted from four to thirty seconds, and at many points two distinct shocks were experienced. Houses were violently shaken, beds moved from their places, doors forced open and furniture overturned.

Telegrams from all quarters concur in the statement that the first shock was of thirty seconds' duration and was followed by a loud rumbling sound and minor tremblings of the earth. The second shock was shorter, but more severe. Many people in Windsor, Cheltenham and other places rushed out of their houses, but no one was hurt. The cathedral at Hereford was damaged somewhat, but no other serious damage is reported.

The area of the seismic disturbances was unusually wide, extending hundreds of miles, from London north to Lincoln, thence west to Lancashire, south through Wales to Taunton and southeast to Southampton, over 200 towns and villages being affected. There were, however, no fatalities except in the case of the woman who died from fright at Hereford.

At Bridgenorth, near Shrewsbury, the streets seemed to be on fire, and there was a violent report, accompanied by earthshaking.

PROFESSOR HERRMANN DEAD.

The Magician Succumbs to Heart Disease on a Professional Tour.

Alexander Herrmann, the magician, died a few mornings ago in his private car at Great Valley, six miles from Salamanca, N. Y. His car was attached to a Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train, and he was on his way to Bradford, Penn. The car was cut off the train at Salamanca, and the body forwarded to New York.

Herrmann had just completed an engagement at the Lyceum, in Rochester, and had been later entertained at the Genesee Valley Club by a number of his friends. Death was caused by heart disease. He was about fifty-five years of age.

Dairying an Immense Interest.

The dairy products of the country last year were worth $450,000,000.

DECORATES A FRENCHMAN.

M. Roux Accepts an Honor From Germany Contrary to the Custom.

Emperor William has conferred a decoration on M. Roux, of Paris, the successor of the late M. Pasteur, the distinguished chemist, and, contrary to the precedent in the matter of German decorations when conferred upon Frenchmen, M. Roux has accepted the honor.

DR. ROUX.

It was said last year that the German Emperor had sounded M. Pasteur as to his acceptance of the German Order of Merit, and that M. Pasteur refused to accept the honor, declaring that he would never forget 1870.

CONDEMNS PASSES.

Interstate Commerce Commission Report Call's Ticket Brokerage a Scandal.

The Interstate Commerce Commission made its tenth annual report to Congress. It is a very voluminous affair.

Referring to ticket brokerage, the report says: This illegitimate traffic has become a positive scandal, and decisive measures should be taken to put an end to these illegal transactions. The Commission recommends that it be made a penal offense for any person to engage in the business of selling interstate passenger tickets unless he is an authorized agent of the carrier, duly constituted as such by written agreement.

"Complimentary passes" are condemned, and it is suggested that the penal provisions of the statute should be made to apply to all cases but those excepted in the statute.

Nine other amendments to the law are asked for, among them being:

To make railroad corporations liable to indictments for offenses against the statute, as well as their officers, agents and employes.

To require the carriers to adopt a uniform freight classification.

To make the rate sheets, reports and contracts of carriers on file with the Commission, by express provision in the statute, competent testimony and prima facie evidence of what they purport to be in all proceedings before the Commission or in the courts.

To permit the Commission to appoint special agents with the authority to inquire into the business management of carriers.

To provide for the interchange of traffic between connecting roads and the continuous carriage of freights from point of shipment to place of destination, as contemplated by Sections 3 and 7 of the act.

THE TEXAS ALL RIGHT.

Secretary Herbert Defends the Unfortunate Battleship.

The Navy Department, Washington, made public the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the facts connected with the sinking of the United States battleship Texas in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard recently. In addition Secretary Herbert gave out a statement reciting the criticisms that have been passed upon the ship and answering them in detail.

In substance he says that the vessel represented the best accepted type when she was designed; that the Texas has no more defects than are inherent in all new ships, and that other vessels of our navy which he cites are quite as much in need of changes, although they have not been so unlucky; that she has suffered from surreptitious attacks by naval officers, which must cease, and that Captains Evans and Glass pronounce the Texas the best sea boat of the squadron.

The court of inquiry found that the vessel sank because of a flaw in a valve-yoke casting, which broke and let in the water, and that no one was to blame. Secretary Herbert, however, finds that there was carelessness exhibited by Chief Engineer Farmer, of the New York Navy Yard, and Chief Engineer Moore, of the Texas, in not putting in a blank flange when the valve was disconnected, but no further proceedings are ordered.

In the House Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) asked consideration of a resolution to investigate the Texas. It was referred without action.

KILLED FATHER AND SONS.

Mob Law Applied to Three Men at Russellville, Ky.

"Dink" and "Arch" Proctor, father and son, were taken from jail at 2 o'clock a. m., at Russellville, Ky., and hanged to a cedar tree just outside the town, and "Bill" Proctor, another son, was shot and killed in his cell.

"Arch" Proctor killed Aaron and "Doc" Crafton at Adairville, October 24. "Bill" and "Dink" were charged with conspiring to have the Craftons killed.

"Bill" Proctor was one of the four who were charged with hanging "Ed" Traughber, about two years ago. He had killed several men, and had been tried four times for his life, but always escaped, and this fact caused the mob to take the law into its own hands in the present case.

AN EDITOR ASSASSINATED.

Thought to Have Been Shot by a Gang He Had Denounced.

John J. Thornton, associate editor of the Clay County Advance, published at Ashland, Ala., was assassinated at his home in that town. He was surrounded by his family, his mother being among the number. It was just after supper, and he took up his mandolin and was playing, when a load of buckshot came crashing through the window and penetrated the back of his head. Death was almost instantaneous. Thornton had only recently moved to the town and had no personal enemies, but his connection with the Advance was signalized by its initiation of a series of articles denouncing certain lawless gangs, and it is thought his assassination was by order of one of these gangs, the murderer being selected by lot.

A Giant Cascade in Venezuela.

The following letter has been received from S. A. Thompson, of Duluth, at Santa Catalin, Venezuela: "During the exploration of the concession of the Orinoco Company, headed by Donald Grant and other Minnesota men, a trail was cut to the Imataca Mountains, starting from this point, a village of 150 inhabitants. The duties assigned to some members of the party kept them upon or close to the Orinoco until a few weeks ago, when two of us, Leslie O. Dart, of Litchfield, Minn., and myself, found time to take an excursion to the mountains.

"Pushing on beyond the point reached by the other party, we heard from the top of a mountain a sound which at first we thought to be thunder, but afterward decided that it must come from a waterfall of considerable magnitude. Working in the general direction of the sound, we came at noon on Thursday, October 15, to a large river, and discovered what must rank as one of the greatest waterfalls in the world.

"The river bursts diagonally through an almost perpendicular cliff, which I estimate to be 1600 feet in height, breaks into half a dozen separate streams, which divide and subdivide, spread out into broad, fan-like expansions, and twists about in such a curious corkscrew fashion that the water at the bottom of the falls flows exactly the opposite direction from the course it holds where it first comes into view.

"By clinging to bushes and going up the giant creepers, hand over hand, we climbed up the cliff until the aneroid indicated an elevation of more than five hundred feet, but it was impossible to reach the top and learn how much higher the falls are."

There is one thing over which the good people of Illinois can crow, the New Orleans Picayune suggests. The State has over 2500 miles more railroads than the State of New York.

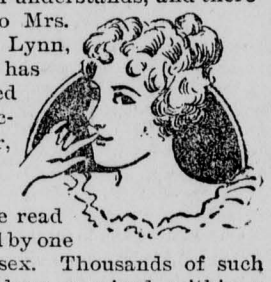
Gold to the amount of $1,841,891 was exported from Mexico to the United States in 1895.

ASKING QUESTIONS.

IT IS A WOMAN'S PREROGATIVE, AND SHE USES IT.

Timely Questions and Prompt Answers Have Resulted in Great Satisfaction to Many Women.

Sensitive women hate to ask their physicians those delicate questions that only a woman understands, and therefore write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., as she has ever proved their most accurate adviser, and knowing that their letters will be read and answered by one of their own sex. Thousands of such letters have been received within a few months from those afflicted with the various forms of female diseases, and it is needless to say the answers have brought comfort and relief.



That sense of dragging in the groin, dull pains in small of back, retention, suppression of menses, bearing-down pains, headache, nervousness, blues, etc., are symptoms that require prompt measures.

The cure is, in most cases, rapid. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be promptly taken, and Mrs. Pinkham will furnish any advice required, free. Following is another letter of thanks:—

"Please accept my thanks for the little book which you have sent me. It has opened my eyes, and told me that there is a remedy for suffering women. There is no need for women to suffer, if they will only take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for years with painful menstruation, thinking there was no remedy for it; but after reading your little pamphlet, I thought I would give your medicine a trial, and it is wonderful how quickly it relieved me. I recommend it for all women who suffer with painful menstruation." —MRS. GEORGE NEHRBOSS, Crittendon, Erie Co., N. Y.

N Y N U—52

FREE REVOLVER FREE! WATCH FREE! 138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer. Every person who cuts this out & sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, 38 & 32 W. model 32 or 38 Cal. 5" Revolver, 1 solid Nickel 8 day Stem wind and Stem set watch 1 elegant rolled gold $1 Vest chain, 6 triple silver plated tea spoons worth $1, Pair gold plated $1 Cuff buttons, Gold plated watch charm worth 75 c, 1 Im. diamond solid gold $2 Scarf pin, 1 doz. Collar buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead pencils, 1 Lead pencil sharpener, 1 Pocket memorandum and 1 perpetual button hole Boquet. all we ask, in order to introduce our Cigars is that you allow us to send in same package 50 of our finest 10 c. cigars valued at $4.97. Full examination allowed. Remember you only pay $4.97 and express for the cigars and the 140 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask - don't pay 1 cent.

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OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold *50 years ago*. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures*. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures*. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and *—it's Ayer's.*

CCC LOOK TIRED THIS MORNING?

WAS it your own baby or your neighbor's that drove sweet sleep away? It's all unnecessary. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, sweet to the taste, mild but effective, stop sour stomach and colic in babies, and make papa's liver lively, tone his intestines and purify his blood.

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They perfume the breath and make things all right all around. At your druggist's 10c., 25c., 50c., or mailed for price. Address

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Cascarets TRADE MARK. CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION.

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TRADE-MARK.

The only genuine **"Baker's Chocolate,"** celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

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The *American Bookseller* says: "There are none of our monthlies in which the beautiful and the useful, pleasure and profit, fashion and literature are so fully presented as in **Demorest's.**"

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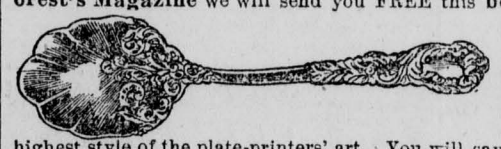
Upon receipt of a remittance of **$2.00** from you for one year's subscription to **Demorest's Magazine** we will send you FREE this **beautiful Silver Sugar Shell as a** premium, and, **in addition, you** will receive a copy of Van Vredenburgh's exquisite oil painting, **"Our Bench Show,"** representing a "yard" of playful puppies—shown above. The picture is 10x36 **inches,** and it is printed in 14 colors in the highest style of the plate-printers' art. You will say it is the cutest picture you have ever seen when it reaches you. It will be issued with the December number of the magazine.



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"Don't Hide Your Light Under a Bushel."

That's Just Why we Talk About

SAPOLIO

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS"

Hark, throughout Christendom joy bells are ringing;
From mountain and valley, o'er land and o'er sea,
Sweet choral melodies pealing and thrilling,
Echoes of ages from far Galilee.
Christmas is here,
Merry old Christmas,
Gift-bearing, heart-touching, joy-bringing Christmas,
Day of grand memories, king of the year.

Fifteen Cents for Wild Turkeys.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wild turkeys are unusually cheap. A hunter on the Walnut street ferry yesterday had three or four of the big birds that he was bringing to New Orleans to sell. "What are they worth?" queried a passenger. "I sold some a few days ago at fifteen cents apiece," said the hunter; "and I am trying the market now to see if the turkeys will bring any better prices. Somehow folks don't seem to like wild turkeys or venison. I brought some venison to town recently, and after being offered only three cents a pound at the market at last managed to get six cents at a restaurant.

Tours to California.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits and plants between, man can find and needs no lovlier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugura ted a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest *en route*. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and the Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Cressent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville and the Garden of the Goods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 12-9 to 1-23-97.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief*.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40; Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.06; Williamsport, $8.79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rochester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-1 to c-a.

Santa Claus

Knows It.

He's a level-headed chappie.

He knows that a man, woman or child can't enjoy Christmas cheer with cold toes.

We've

Nice Shoes for Children

—and—

Warm Goods for Men and Ladies.

Santa Claus can suit you all at

LYNN'S,

Hazlett Block. HUNTINGDON, PA

For the **Holidays.**

You want something special—different from other years. We have decidedly the largest line of Holiday Goods ever shown by any other store in this village. You are invited to come and examine our line,

To Sabbath Schools:

We offer special prices on fine Candies in LOTS, at 7½ to 8 cents per pound.
All are cordially invited to call and see us.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

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Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
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...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

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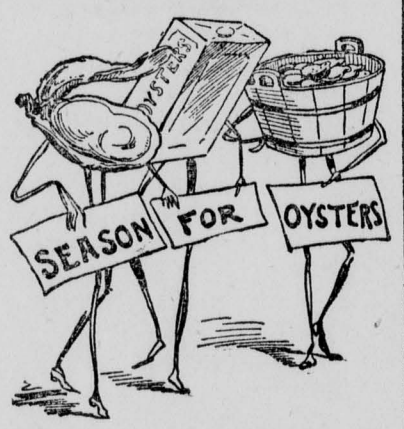
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

OYSTERS and FRUIT CAKES

For Xmas.



Our Fruit Cake is carefully baked and all fruit used is picked and cleaned by ourselves.
Best Salt Water Shell Oysters always on hand. Also, a fine line of pure Candies. Send your Xmas orders early.

GEO. W. FISHER,
Penn Street Bakery and Restaurant,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
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Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW—just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Fall may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Fall and Winter Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer.	$3 to $20	**REEFER,** Ages 3 to 8 years,	$1.50 to $6.00
BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years,	$1 to $4	**CHILDREN'S,** Ages 5 to 15 years,	$1 to $7.50
JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years,	$1 to $5	**BOYS',** Ages 14 to 19 years,	$3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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